

Distortion elements for surface homeomorphisms

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Abstract

Let S be a compact orientable surface and f be an element of the group $\text{Homeo}_0(S)$ of homeomorphisms of S isotopic to the identity. Denote by \tilde{f} a lift of f to the universal cover \tilde{S} of S . In this article, the following result is proved: if there exists a fundamental domain D of the covering $\tilde{S} \rightarrow S$ such that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n} d_n \log(d_n) = 0,$$

where d_n is the diameter of $\tilde{f}^n(D)$, then the homeomorphism f is a distortion element of the group $\text{Homeo}_0(S)$.

1 Introduction

Given a compact manifold M , we denote by $\text{Diff}_0^r(M)$ the identity component of the group of C^r -diffeomorphisms of M . A way to understand better this group is to try to describe the subgroups of this group. In other words, given a group G , does there exist an injective group morphism from the group G to the group $\text{Diff}_0^r(M)$? If, for this group G , we can answer affirmatively to this first question, one can try to describe the group morphisms from the group G to the group $\text{Diff}_0^r(M)$ as best as possible (ideally up to conjugacy but this is often an unattainable goal). The concept of distortion element, which we will define, allows to obtain rigidity results on group morphisms from G to $\text{Diff}_0^r(M)$ and will give us very partial answers to these questions.

Let us give now the definition of distortion elements. Remember that a group G is *finitely generated* if there exists a finite generating set S : any element g in this group is a product of elements of S and their inverses, $g = s_1^{\epsilon_1} s_2^{\epsilon_2} \dots s_n^{\epsilon_n}$ where the s_i 's are elements of S and the ϵ_i are equal to $+1$ or -1 . The minimal integer n in such a decomposition is denoted by $l_S(g)$. The map l_S is inverse invariant and satisfies the triangle inequality $l_S(gh) \leq l_S(g) + l_S(h)$. Therefore, for any element g in the group G , the sequence $(l_S(g^n))_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is subadditive, so the sequence $(\frac{l_S(g^n)}{n})_n$ converges. When the limit of this sequence is zero, the element g is said to be *distorted* or a *distortion element* in the group G . Notice that this notion does not depend on the generating set. In other words, this concept is intrinsic to the group G . The notion extends to the case where the group G is not finitely generated by saying that an element g of the group G is distorted if it belongs to a finitely generated subgroup of G in which it is distorted. The main interest of the notion of distortion is the following rigidity property for groups morphisms: for a group morphism $\varphi : G \rightarrow H$, if an element g is distorted in the group G , then its image under φ is also distorted. In the case where the group H does not contain distortion element other than the identity element in H and where the group G contains a distortion element different from the identity, such a group morphism cannot be an embedding: the group G is not a subgroup of H .

Let us give now some simple examples of distortion elements. In any group G , the torsion elements, *i.e.* those of finite order, are distorted. In free groups and free abelian groups, the only distorted element is the identity element. The simplest examples of groups which admit a distortion element which is not a torsion element are the Baumslag-Solitar groups which have the following presentation : $BS(1, p) = \langle a, b \mid bab^{-1} = a^p \rangle$. Then, for any integer $n : b^n a b^{-n} = a^{p^n}$. Taking $S = \{a, b\}$ as a generating set of this

group, we have $l_S(a^{p^n}) \leq 2n+1$ and the element a is distorted in the group $BS(1, p)$ if $|p| \geq 2$. A group G is said to be *nilpotent* if the sequence of subgroups $(G_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ of G defined by $G_0 = G$ and $G_{n+1} = [G_n, G]$ (this is the subgroup generated by elements of the form $[g_n, g] = g_n g g_n^{-1} g^{-1}$, where $g_n \in G_n$ and $g \in G$) stabilizes and is equal to $\{1_G\}$ for a sufficiently large n . A typical example of nilpotent group is the Heisenberg group which is the group of upper triangular matrices whose diagonal entries are 1 and other entries are integers. In a nilpotent non-abelian group N , one can always find three distinct elements a , b and c different from the identity such that $[a, b] = c$ and the element c commutes with a and b . In this cas, we have $c^{n^2} = [a^n, b^n]$ so that, in the subgroup generated by a and b (and also in N), the element c is distorted: $l_{\{a, b\}}(c^{n^2}) \leq 4n$. A general theorem by Lubotzky, Mozes and Raghunathan implies that there exist distortion elements (and even elements with a logarithmic growth) in some lattices of higher rank Lie groups, for instance in the group $SL_n(\mathbb{Z})$ for $n \geq 3$. In the case of the group $SL_n(\mathbb{Z})$, one can even find a generating set consisting of distortion elements. Notice that, in mapping class groups (see [7]) and in the group of interval exchange transformations (see [19]), any distorted element is a torsion element.

Let us consider now the case of diffeomorphisms groups. The following theorem has led to progress on Zimmer's conjecture. Let us denote by S a compact boundaryless surface endowed with a probability measure *area* with full support. Finally, let us denote by $\text{Diff}^1(S, \text{area})$ the group of C^1 -diffeomorphisms of the surface S which preserve the measure *area*. Then, we have the following statement:

Theorem. (Polterovich [20], Franks-Handel [11]) *If the genus of the surface S is greater than one, any distortion element in the group $\text{Diff}^1(S, \text{area})$ is a torsion element.*

As nilpotent groups and $SL_n(\mathbb{Z})$ have some non-torsion distortion elements, they are not subgroups of the group $\text{Diff}^1(S, \text{area})$. In the latter case, using a property of almost simplicity of the group $SL_n(\mathbb{Z})$, one conclude even that a group morphism from the group $SL_n(\mathbb{Z})$ to the group $\text{Diff}^1(S, \text{area})$ is "almost" trivial (its image is a finite group). Franks and Handel proved actually a more general result on distortion elements in the case where the measure *area* is any borelian probability measure which allows them to prove that this last statement is true for any measure *area* with infinite support. They also obtain similar results in the cases of the torus and of the sphere. A natural question now is to wonder whether these theorems can be generalized in the case of more general diffeomorphisms or homeomorphisms groups (with no area-preservation hypothesis).

Unfortunately, one may find lots of distorted elements in those cases. The most striking example of this phenomenon is the following theorem by Calegari and Freedman:

Theorem. (Calegari-Freedman [5]) *For an integer $d \geq 1$, every homeomorphism in the group $\text{Homeo}_0(\mathbb{S}^d)$ is distorted.*

In the case of a higher regularity, Avila proved in [2] that any diffeomorphism in $\text{Diff}_0^\infty(\mathbb{S}^1)$ for which arbitrarily large iterates are arbitrarily close to the identity in the C^∞ sense (such an element will be said to be *recurrent*) is distorted in the group $\text{Diff}_0^\infty(\mathbb{S}^1)$: for instance, the irrational rotations are distorted. Using Avila's techniques and a local perfection result (due to Haller, Rybicki and Teichmann [15]), I obtained the following result (see [18]):

Theorem 1. *For any compact boundaryless manifold M , any recurrent element in $\text{Diff}_0^\infty(M)$ is distorted in this group.*

For instance, irrational rotations of the 2 dimensional sphere or rotations of the d -dimensional torus are distorted. More generally, we get distortion elements on any manifold which admits a circle action. Notice that, thanks to the Anosov-Katok method (see [14] and [8]), we can build recurrent elements in the case of the sphere or of the 2-dimensional torus which are not conjugate to a rotation. Anyway, we could not hope for a result analogous to the theorem by Polterovich and Franks and Handel as we will see that the Baumslag-Solitar group $BS(1, 2)$ embeds in the group $\text{Diff}_0^\infty(M)$ for any manifold M (this was indicated to me by Isabelle Liousse).

Identify the circle \mathbb{S}^1 with $\mathbb{R} \cup \{\infty\}$. Consider then the (analytical) circle diffeomorphisms $a : x \mapsto x+1$ and $b : x \mapsto 2x$. The relation $bab^{-1} = a^2$ is satisfied and, therefore, the two elements a and b define an

action of the group $BS(1, 2)$ on the circle. By thickening the point at infinity (*i.e.* by replacing the point at infinity with an interval), we have a compactly-supported action of our group on \mathbb{R} . This last action can be made C^∞ . Finally, by a radial action, we have a compactly-supported C^∞ action of this Baumslag-Solitar group on \mathbb{R}^d and, by identifying an open disc of a manifold to \mathbb{R}^d , we get an action of the Baumslag-Solitar group on any manifold. This gives some non-recurrent distortion elements in the group $\text{Diff}_0^\infty(M)$ for any manifold M . In the case of diffeomorphisms, it is difficult to approach a characterization of distortion element as there are many obstructions to be a distortion element (for instance, the differential cannot grow too fast along an orbit, the topological entropy of the diffeomorphism must vanish). On the contrary, in the groups of surface homeomorphisms, there is only one obstruction known to be a distortion element. We will describe it in the next section.

In this article, we will try to characterize geometrically the set of distortion elements in the group of homeomorphisms isotopic to the identity of a compact orientable surface. The description we will obtain will come from a result valid on any manifold, which connects the notion of distortion element with the fragmentation, *i.e.* how to decompose a given homeomorphism as a product of homeomorphisms supported in discs: this topic is treated in the third section. In this way, we obtain a theorem that has a major drawback: it uses the fragmentation length which is not well understood except in the case of spheres. Thus, we will try to connect this fragmentation length to a more geometric quantity: the diameter of the image of a fundamental domain under a lift of the given homeomorphism. It is not difficult to prove that the fragmentation length dominates this last quantity: this will be treated in the fourth section of this article. However, conversely, it is more difficult to show that this last quantity dominates the fragmentation length. In order to prove this, we will make a distinction between the case of surfaces with boundary (section 5), which is the easiest, the case of the torus (section 6) and the case of higher genus closed manifolds (section 7). The last section of this article gives examples of distortion elements in the group of homeomorphisms of the annulus for which the growth of the diameter of a fundamental domain is "fast".

2 Notations and results

Let M be a manifold, possibly with boundary. We denote by $\text{Homeo}_0(M)$ (respectively $\text{Homeo}_0(M, \partial M)$) the identity component of the group of compactly-supported homeomorphisms of M (respectively of the group of homeomorphisms of M which pointwise fix a neighbourhood of the boundary ∂M of M). Given two homeomorphisms f and g of M and for a subset A of M , an *isotopy* between f and g relative to A is a continuous path of homeomorphisms $(f_t)_{t \in [0,1]}$ which pointwise fix A such that $f_0 = f$ and $f_1 = g$. If A is the empty set, it is called an isotopy between f and g .

In what follows, S is a compact orientable surface, possibly with boundary, different from the disc and from the sphere. We denote by $\Pi : \tilde{S} \rightarrow S$ the universal cover of S . The surface \tilde{S} is seen as a subset of the euclidean plane \mathbb{R}^2 or of the hyperbolic plane \mathbb{H}^2 so that deck transformations are isometries for the euclidean metric or the hyperbolic metric. We endow the surface \tilde{S} with this metric. In what follows, we identify the fundamental group $\Pi_1(S)$ of the surface S with the group of deck transformations of the covering $\Pi : \tilde{S} \rightarrow S$. If A is a subset of the hyperbolic plane \mathbb{H}^2 (respectively of the euclidean plane \mathbb{R}^2), we denote by $\delta(A)$ the diameter of A for the hyperbolic distance (respectively the euclidean distance).

For a homeomorphism f of S , a *lift* of f is a homeomorphism F of \tilde{S} which satisfies $\Pi \circ F = f \circ \Pi$. For an isotopy $(f_t)_{t \in [0,1]}$, a lift of $(f_t)_{t \in [0,1]}$ is a continuous path $(F_t)_{t \in [0,1]}$ of homeomorphisms of \tilde{S} such that, for any t , the homeomorphism F_t is a lift of the homeomorphism f_t . For a homeomorphism f in $\text{Homeo}_0(S)$, we denote by \tilde{f} a lift of f obtained as the time 1 of a lift of an isotopy between the identity and f which is the identity for $t = 0$. If moreover the boundary of S is non-empty and the homeomorphism f is in $\text{Homeo}_0(S, \partial S)$, the homeomorphism \tilde{f} is obtained by lifting an isotopy relative to the boundary ∂S . If there exists a disc D embedded in the surface S which contains the support of the homeomorphism f , we require moreover that the support of \tilde{f} is included in $\Pi^{-1}(D)$. Notice that the homeomorphism \tilde{f} is unique except in the cases of the groups $\text{Homeo}_0(\mathbb{T}^2)$ and $\text{Homeo}_0([0, 1] \times \mathbb{S}^1)$.

Definition 2.1. We call fundamental domain of S any compact connected subset D of \tilde{S} which satisfies the two following properties:

- $\Pi(D) = S$;
- for any deck transformation γ in $\Pi_1(S)$ different from the identity, the interior of D is disjoint from the interior of $\gamma(D)$.

The main theorem of this article is a partial converse to the following property (observed by Franks and Handel in [11], lemma 6.1):

Proposition 2.1. *Denote by D a fundamental domain of \tilde{S} for the action of $\Pi_1(S)$.*

If a homeomorphism f in $\text{Homeo}_0(S)$ (respectively in $\text{Homeo}_0(S, \partial S)$) is a distortion element of $\text{Homeo}_0(S)$ (respectively of $\text{Homeo}_0(S, \partial S)$), then:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\delta(\tilde{f}^n(D))}{n} = 0.$$

Remark In the case where the surface considered is the torus \mathbb{T}^2 or the annulus $[0, 1] \times \mathbb{S}^1$, the conclusion of this proposition is equivalent to saying that the rotation set of f has only one point.

Proof. Let f be a distortion element in $\text{Homeo}_0(S)$ (respectively in $\text{Homeo}_0(S, \partial S)$). Denote by $\mathcal{G} = \{g_1, g_2, \dots, g_p\}$ a finite subset of $\text{Homeo}_0(S)$ (respectively of $\text{Homeo}_0(S, \partial S)$) such that:

- the homeomorphism f belongs to the group generated by \mathcal{G} .
- the sequence $(\frac{l_{\mathcal{G}}(f^n)}{n})_{n \geq 1}$ converges to 0.

We then have a decomposition of the form:

$$f^n = g_{i_1} \circ g_{i_2} \circ \dots \circ g_{i_{l_n}}$$

where $l_n = l_{\mathcal{G}}(f^n)$. This imply the following equality:

$$I \circ \tilde{f}^n = \tilde{g}_{i_1} \circ \tilde{g}_{i_2} \circ \dots \circ \tilde{g}_{i_{l_n}}$$

where I is an isometry of \tilde{S} . Let us take $M = \max_{1 \leq i \leq p, x \in \tilde{S}} d(x, \tilde{g}_i(x))$. Then, for any two points x and y of the fundamental domain D , we have:

$$\begin{aligned} d(\tilde{f}^n(x), \tilde{f}^n(y)) &= d(I \circ \tilde{f}^n(x), I \circ \tilde{f}^n(y)) \\ &\leq d(I \circ \tilde{f}^n(x), x) + d(x, y) + d(I \circ \tilde{f}^n(y), y) \\ &\leq l_n M + \delta(D) + l_n M \end{aligned}$$

which imply the proposition, by sublinearity of the sequence $(l_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$. □

The main theorem of this article is the following:

Theorem 2.2. *Let f be a homeomorphism in $\text{Homeo}_0(S)$ (respectively in $\text{Homeo}_0(S, \partial S)$). If:*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\delta(\tilde{f}^n(D)) \log(\delta(\tilde{f}^n(D)))}{n} = 0,$$

then f is a distortion element in $\text{Homeo}_0(S)$ (respectively in $\text{Homeo}_0(S, \partial S)$).

Remark The hypothesis of this theorem is in fact purely topological, as we will see in this article. Moreover, the hypothesis of this theorem is independent from the fundamental domain D chosen, which proves that this hypothesis is conjugation-invariant.

The proof of this theorem will occupy the next five sections. In order to make it, we need a new notion.

Let M be a compact d -dimensional manifold. We will call closed ball of M the image of the closed unit ball by an embedding from \mathbb{R}^d to the manifold M . Take:

$$H^d = \{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_d) \in \mathbb{R}^d, x_1 \geq 0\}.$$

We will call closed half-ball of M the image of $B(0, 1) \cap H^d$ by an embedding $p : H^d \rightarrow M$ such that:

$$p(\partial H^d) = p(H^d) \cap \partial M.$$

Let us fix a finite family \mathcal{U} of closed balls or closed half-balls whose interiors cover M . Then, by the fragmentation lemma (see [9] or [4]), there exists a finite family $(f_i)_{1 \leq i \leq n}$ of homeomorphisms in $\text{Homeo}_0(M)$, each with support included in one of the sets of \mathcal{U} , such that:

$$f = f_1 \circ f_2 \circ \dots \circ f_n.$$

We denote by $\text{Frag}_{\mathcal{U}}(f)$ the minimal integer n in such a decomposition: it is the minimal number of factors necessary to write f as a product (*i.e.* composition) of homeomorphisms supported each in one of the balls of \mathcal{U} .

Let us come back to the case of a compact surface S and denote by \mathcal{U} a finite family of closed discs or of closed half-discs whose interiors cover S . We will now describe the different steps of the proof of theorem 2.2. This one has two parts. One part of the proof consists in checking that the quantity $\text{Frag}_{\mathcal{U}}(f)$ is almost equal to $\delta(\tilde{f}(D))$:

Theorem 2.3. *There exist two real constants $C > 0$ and C' such that, for any homeomorphism g in $\text{Homeo}_0(S)$:*

$$\frac{1}{C}\delta(\tilde{g}(D_0)) - C' \leq \text{Frag}_{\mathcal{U}}(g) \leq C\delta(\tilde{g}(D_0)) + C'.$$

In the case where the boundary of the surface S is nonempty, let us denote by S' a submanifold of S homeomorphic to S , included in the interior of S and which is a retract by deformation of S . We denote by \mathcal{U} a family of closed balls of S whose reunion of the interiors cover S' .

Theorem 2.4. *There exist two real constants $C > 0$ and C' such that, for any homeomorphism g in $\text{Homeo}_0(S, \partial S)$ supported in S' :*

$$\frac{1}{C}\delta(\tilde{g}(D_0)) - C' \leq \text{Frag}_{\mathcal{U}}(g) \leq C\delta(\tilde{g}(D_0)) + C'.$$

The lower bound of the fragmentation length is not difficult: it is treated in the next section in which we will also see that the quantity $\text{Frag}_{\mathcal{U}}$ is essentially independent from the cover \mathcal{U} chosen. The upper bound is on the other hand a lot more technical. In the proof of this bound, we distinguish three cases: the case of surfaces with boundary (section 5), the case of the torus (section 6) and the case of higher genus compact boundaryless surfaces (section 7). The proof seems to depend strongly on the fundamental group of the surface considered. In particular, it is easier in the case of surfaces with boundary whose fundamental group is free. In the case of the torus, the proof is a little tricky and, in the case of higher genus closed surfaces, the proof is more complex and uses Dehn algorithm for small-cancellation groups (surface groups in this case).

Let us explain now the second part of the proof. Denote by M a compact manifold and \mathcal{U} a finite family of closed balls or half-balls whose interiors cover M . In section 4, we will prove the following theorem which asserts that, for a homeomorphism f in $\text{Homeo}_0(M)$, if the sequence $\text{Frag}_{\mathcal{U}}(f^n)$ does not grow too fast with n , then the homeomorphism f is a distortion element:

Theorem 2.5. *If*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\text{Frag}_{\mathcal{U}}(f^n) \cdot \log(\text{Frag}_{\mathcal{U}}(f^n))}{n} = 0,$$

then the homeomorphism f is a distortion element in $\text{Homeo}_0(M)$.

Moreover, in the case of a manifold M with boundary, if \mathcal{U} is a finite family of closed balls included in the interior of M whose interiors cover the support of a homeomorphism f in $\text{Homeo}_0(M, \partial M)$, this last theorem remains true in the group $\text{Homeo}_0(M, \partial M)$. This section uses a technique by Avila (see [2]).

The theorem 2.2 follows then clearly from these two theorems.

The last section will be dedicated to the proof of the following result which shows that proposition 2.1 is optimal :

Theorem 2.6. *Let $(v_n)_{n \geq 1}$ be a sequence of positive real numbers such that:*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{v_n}{n} = 0.$$

Then there exists a homeomorphism f in $\text{Homeo}_0(\mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} \times [0, 1], \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} \times \{0, 1\})$ such that:

1. $\forall n \geq 1, \delta(\tilde{f}^n([0, 1] \times [0, 1])) \geq v_n$;
2. *the homeomorphism f is a distortion element in $\text{Homeo}_0(\mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} \times [0, 1], \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} \times \{0, 1\})$.*

This theorem means that being a distortion element gives no clues on the growth of the diameter of a fundamental domain other than the sublinearity of this growth. This remark remains true for any surface S : it suffices to embed the annulus $\mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} \times [0, 1]$ in any surface S and to use this last theorem to see it.

3 Quasi-isometries

In this section, we will prove the lower bound in theorems 2.3 and 2.4. More precisely, we will prove these theorems after admitting the following propositions whose proof will be made in sections 5, 6 and 7.

Proposition 3.1. *There exists a finite cover \mathcal{U} of S by closed discs and half-discs as well as real constants $C \geq 1$ and $C' \geq 0$ such that, for any homeomorphism g in $\text{Homeo}_0(S)$:*

$$\text{Frag}_{\mathcal{U}}(g) \leq C \text{diam}_{\mathcal{D}}(\tilde{g}(D_0)) + C'.$$

Here is a version of the previous proposition in the case of the group $\text{Homeo}_0(S, \partial S)$.

Proposition 3.2. *Fix a subsurface with boundary S' of S which is included in the interior of S , is a retract by deformation of S and is homeomorphic to S . There exist a finite cover \mathcal{U} of S' by closed discs included in the interior of S as well as real constants $C \geq 1$ and $C' \geq 0$ such that, for any homeomorphism g in $\text{Homeo}_0(S)$ supported in S' :*

$$\text{Frag}_{\mathcal{U}}(g) \leq C \text{diam}_{\mathcal{D}}(\tilde{g}(D_0)) + C'.$$

In order to prove these theorems, we will need some notations. As in the last section, let us denote by S a compact surface. Two maps $a, b : \text{Homeo}_0(S) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ are *quasi-isometric* if and only if there exist real constants $C \geq 1$ and $C' \geq 0$ such that:

$$\forall f \in \text{Homeo}_0(S), \frac{1}{C} \cdot a(f) - C' \leq b(f) \leq C \cdot a(f) + C'.$$

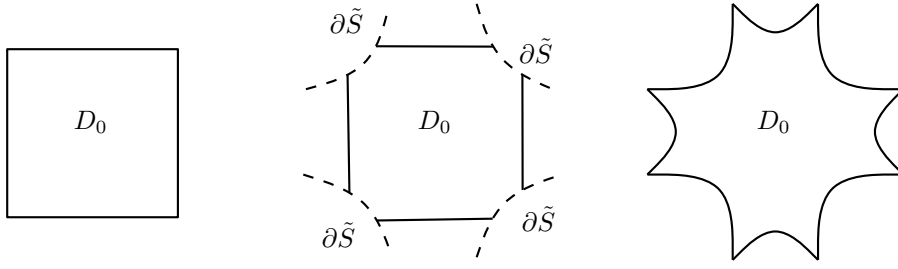
Let us consider a fundamental domain D_0 of \tilde{S} for the action of the group $\Pi_1(S)$ which satisfies the following properties (see figure 1) :

- If the surface S is boundaryless and is of genus g , the fundamental domain D_0 is a closed disc bounded by a $4g$ -gone with geodesic edges;
- if the surface S has a nonempty boundary, the fundamental domain D_0 is a closed disc bounded by a polygon with geodesic edges such that any edge of this polygon which is not included in $\partial \tilde{S}$ connects two edges included in $\partial \tilde{S}$.

Let us take:

$$\mathcal{D} = \{\gamma(D_0), \gamma \in \Pi_1(S)\}.$$

For fundamental domains D and D' in \mathcal{D} , we denote by $d_{\mathcal{D}}(D, D') + 1$ the minimal number of fundamental domains met by a path which connects the interior of D to the interior of D' . The map $d_{\mathcal{D}}$ is a distance



Case of the torus Case of the torus with one hole Case of the genus 2 closed surface

Figure 1: The fundamental domain D_0

on \mathcal{D} . We now give a more algebraic interpretation of this quantity. Denote by \mathcal{G} the finite set of deck transformations in $\Pi_1(S)$ which send D_0 to a polygon in \mathcal{D} adjacent to D_0 , *i.e.* which has a common edge with D_0 . The subset \mathcal{G} is then symmetric and is a generating set of $\Pi_1(S)$. Notice that the map

$$\begin{aligned} d_{\mathcal{G}} : \Pi_1(S) \times \Pi_1(S) &\rightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ (\varphi, \psi) &\mapsto l_{\mathcal{G}}(\varphi^{-1}\psi) \end{aligned}$$

is a distance on the group $\Pi_1(S)$. We then have, for any couple (φ, ψ) of deck transformation in the group $\Pi_1(S)$:

$$l_{\mathcal{G}}(\varphi^{-1}\psi) = d_{\mathcal{D}}(\varphi(D_0), \psi(D_0)).$$

One can see it by noticing that $d_{\mathcal{D}}$ is invariant under the action of the group $\Pi_1(S)$ and by proving by induction on $l_{\mathcal{G}}(\psi)$ that:

$$l_{\mathcal{G}}(\psi) = d_{\mathcal{D}}(D_0, \psi(D_0)).$$

Given a compact subset A of \tilde{S} , we call *discrete diameter* of A the following quantity:

$$\text{diam}_{\mathcal{D}}(A) = \max \left\{ d_{\mathcal{D}}(D, D'), \left\{ \begin{array}{l} D \in \mathcal{D}, D' \in \mathcal{D} \\ D \cap A \neq \emptyset, D' \cap A \neq \emptyset \end{array} \right\} \right\}.$$

For a fundamental domain D_1 in \mathcal{D} , we call *éloignement* de A par rapport à D_1 la quantité suivante :

$$\text{el}_{D_1}(A) = \max \left\{ d_{\mathcal{D}}(D_1, D), \left\{ \begin{array}{l} D \in \mathcal{D} \\ D \cap A \neq \emptyset \end{array} \right\} \right\}.$$

Notice that, in the case where $D_1 \cap A \neq \emptyset$, we have:

$$\text{el}_{D_1}(A) \leq \text{diam}_{\mathcal{D}}(A) \leq 2\text{el}_{D_1}(A).$$

The aim of this section is to prove the following statement after admitting proposition 3.1:

Proposition 3.3. *The following maps $\text{Homeo}_0(S) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ are quasi-isometric for any finite family \mathcal{U} of closed balls or half-balls whose interiors cover the surface S and for any fundamental domain D of \tilde{S} for the action of the fundamental group of S :*

- the map $\text{Frag}_{\mathcal{U}}$;
- the map $g \mapsto \delta(\tilde{g}(D))$;
- the map $g \mapsto \text{diam}_{\mathcal{D}}(\tilde{g}(D_0))$.

In particular, for two finite covers \mathcal{U} and \mathcal{U}' as above, the maps $\text{Frag}_{\mathcal{U}}$ and $\text{Frag}_{\mathcal{U}'}$ are quasi-isometric and, for two fundamental domains D and D' , the maps $f \mapsto \delta(\tilde{f}(D))$ and $g \mapsto \delta(\tilde{g}(D'))$ are quasi-isometric.

When the boundary of the surface S is nonempty, we have an analogous proposition in the case of the group $\text{Homeo}_0(S, \partial S)$. As in the last section, let us denote by S' a submanifold with boundary of S homeomorphic to S , included in the interior of S , and which is a retract by deformation of S , and by \mathcal{U} a finite family of closed balls included in the interior of S and whose union of the interiors contains S' . Finally, let us denote by $G_{S'}$ the group of homeomorphisms in $\text{Homeo}_0(S, \partial S)$ which are supported in S' .

Proposition 3.4. *The following maps $G_{S'} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ are quasi-isometric for any fundamental domain D of \tilde{S} for the action of the fundamental group of S :*

- the map $\text{Frag}_{\mathcal{U}}$;
- the map $g \mapsto \delta(\tilde{g}(D))$;
- the map $g \mapsto \text{diam}_{\mathcal{D}}(\tilde{g}(D_0))$.

The proof of this proposition is quite the same as the proof of the previous one: that is why we will not make it.

These two propositions directly imply theorems 2.3 and 2.4.

Proof. Let us prove first that, for any two fundamental domains D and D' , the maps $g \mapsto \delta(\tilde{g}(D))$ and $g \mapsto \delta(\tilde{g}(D'))$ are quasi-isometric. Let us take:

$$\{\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_p\} = \{\gamma \in \Pi_1(S), D' \cap \gamma(D) \neq \emptyset\}.$$

Notice that:

$$D' \subset \bigcup_{i=1}^p \gamma_i(D)$$

and the right-hand side is arc-connected. We then have:

$$\tilde{g}(D') \subset \bigcup_{i=1}^p \tilde{g}(\gamma_i(D)).$$

The above lemma imply then that:

$$\delta(\tilde{g}(D')) \leq p \delta(\tilde{g}(D)).$$

As the fundamental domains D and D' play symmetric roles, this implies that the maps $g \mapsto \delta(\tilde{g}(D))$ and $g \mapsto \delta(\tilde{g}(D'))$ are quasi-isometric.

Lemma 3.5. *Let X be an arc-connected metric space. Let $(A_i)_{1 \leq i \leq p}$ be a family of closed subsets of X such that:*

$$X = \bigcup_{i=1}^p A_i.$$

In this case, we have:

$$\delta(X) = \sup_{x \in X, y \in X} d(x, y) \leq p \max_{1 \leq i \leq p} \delta(A_i).$$

Proof. Let x and y be two points in X . By arc connectedness of X , there exists an integer k between 1 and p , an injection $\sigma : [1, k] \cap \mathbb{N} \rightarrow [1, p] \cap \mathbb{N}$ and a sequence $(x_i)_{1 \leq i \leq k+1}$ of points in X which satisfy the following properties:

- $x_1 = x$ and $x_{k+1} = y$.
- for any index i between 1 and k , the points x_i and x_{i+1} both belong to $A_{\sigma(i)}$.

We then have:

$$\begin{aligned} d(x, y) &\leq \sum_{i=1}^k d(x_i, x_{i+1}) \\ &\leq \sum_{i=1}^k \delta(A_{\sigma(i)}) \\ &\leq p \max_{1 \leq i \leq p} \delta(A_i). \end{aligned}$$

This last inequality implies the lemma. □

Let us show now that, for two finite families \mathcal{U} and \mathcal{U}' as in the statement of the proposition, the maps $\text{Frag}_{\mathcal{U}}$ and $\text{Frag}_{\mathcal{U}'}$ are quasi-isometric. The proof of this fact requires the two following lemmas.

Lemma 3.6. *Let $\epsilon > 0$. Let us denote by B the unit closed ball of \mathbb{R}^d . there exists an integer $N \in \mathbb{N}$ such that any homeomorphism in $\text{Homeo}_0(B, \partial B)$ can be written as a composition of at most N homeomorphisms in $\text{Homeo}_0(B, \partial B)$ ϵ -close to the identity.*

Lemma 3.7. *Let M be a compact manifold and $\{U_1, U_2, \dots, U_p\}$ be an open cover of M . There exist $\epsilon > 0$ and an integer $N' > 0$ such that, for any homeomorphism g in $\text{Homeo}_0(M)$ (respectively in $\text{Homeo}_0(M, \partial M)$) ϵ -close to the identity, there exist homeomorphisms $g_1, \dots, g_{N'}$ in $\text{Homeo}_0(M)$ (respectively in $\text{Homeo}_0(M, \partial M)$) such that:*

- each homeomorphism g_i is supported in one of the U_j ’s;
- $g = g_1 \circ g_2 \circ \dots \circ g_{N'}$.

The lemma 3.6 is a consequence of lemma 5.2 in [3] (notice that the proof works in dimension higher than 2). The lemma 3.7 is classical. It is a consequence of the proof of theorem 1.2.3 in [4]. These two lemmas imply that, for an open cover of the disc \mathbb{D}^2 , there exists an integer N such that any homeomorphism in $\text{Homeo}_0(\mathbb{D}^2, \partial \mathbb{D}^2)$ can be written as a composition of at most N homeomorphisms supported each in one of the open sets of the covering. Now, for an element U in \mathcal{U} , we denote by $U \cap \mathcal{U}'$ the cover of U by the intersections of the elements of \mathcal{U}' with U . The application of the last lemma to the ball U with the cover $U \cap \mathcal{U}'$ gives us a constant N_U . Let us denote by \mathbf{N} the maximum of the N_U , where U varies over \mathcal{U} . We then directly obtain that, for any homeomorphism g :

$$\text{Frag}_{\mathcal{U}'}(g) \leq \mathbf{N} \text{Frag}_{\mathcal{U}}(g).$$

As the two covers \mathcal{U} and \mathcal{U}' play symmetric roles, the fact is proved. Notice that this fact is true in any dimension.

Using a quasi-isometry between the metric spaces $(\Pi_1(S), d_S)$ and \tilde{S} (see [13]), we will prove the following lemma which implies that the last two maps in the proposition are quasi-isometric:

Lemma 3.8. *There exist constants $C \geq 1$ and $C' \geq 0$ such that, for any compact subset A of \tilde{S} :*

$$\frac{1}{C} \delta(A) - C' \leq \text{diam}_{\mathcal{D}}(A) \leq C \delta(A) + C'.$$

Proof. Let us fix a point x_0 in the interior of D_0 . The map:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} q: & \Pi_1(S) & \rightarrow \tilde{S} \\ & \gamma & \mapsto \gamma(x_0) \end{array}$$

is a quasi-isometry for the distance $d_{\mathcal{G}}$ and the hyperbolic distance on \tilde{S} (see [13]). We notice that, for a compact subset A of \tilde{S} , the number $\text{diam}_{\mathcal{D}}(A)$ is equal to the diameter of $q^{-1}(A)$ for the distance $d_{\mathcal{G}}$, where

$$B = \bigcup \{D, D \in \mathcal{D} \mid D \cap A \neq \emptyset\}.$$

We deduce that there exist constants $C_1 \geq 1$ and $C'_1 \geq 0$ independent from A such that:

$$\frac{1}{C_1} \delta(B) - C'_1 \leq \text{diam}_{\mathcal{D}_D}(A) \leq C_1 \delta(B) + C'_1.$$

The following inequality allows then to conclude:

$$\delta(B) - 2\delta(D_0) \leq \delta(A) \leq \delta(B).$$

□

We now prove that, for any cover \mathcal{U} as in the statement of the proposition, there exist constants $C \geq 1$ and $C' \geq 0$ such that, for any homeomorphism g in $\text{Homeo}_0(S)$:

$$\frac{1}{C} \text{diam}_{\mathcal{D}}(\tilde{g}(D_0)) - C' \leq \text{Frag}_{\mathcal{U}}(g).$$

Let us fix such a family \mathcal{U} . We will need the following lemma that we will prove later:

Lemma 3.9. *There exists a constant $C > 0$ such that, for any compact subset A of \tilde{S} and any homeomorphism g supported in one of the sets in \mathcal{U} , we have:*

$$\text{diam}_{\mathcal{D}}(\tilde{g}(A)) \geq \text{diam}_{\mathcal{D}}(A) - C.$$

Take $k = \text{Frag}_{\mathcal{U}}(g)$ and:

$$g = g_1 \circ g_2 \circ \dots \circ g_k,$$

where each homeomorphism g_i is supported in one of the elements of \mathcal{U} . We then have:

$$I \circ \tilde{g} = \tilde{g}_1 \circ \tilde{g}_2 \circ \dots \circ \tilde{g}_k,$$

where I is a deck transformation (and an isometry). The lemma 3.9 combined with an induction implies that:

$$2 = \text{diam}_{\mathcal{D}}(\tilde{g}_k^{-1} \circ \dots \circ \tilde{g}_1^{-1} \circ \tilde{g}(D_0)) \geq \text{diam}_{\mathcal{D}}(\tilde{g}(D_0)) - kC,$$

as the homeomorphisms \tilde{g}_i commute with I . Therefore :

$$\text{Frag}_{\mathcal{U}}(g) \geq \frac{1}{C} \text{diam}_{\mathcal{D}}(\tilde{g}(D_0)) - \frac{2}{C}.$$

We obtained the lower bound wanted.

Proof of lemma 3.9. For an element U in \mathcal{U} , we denote by \tilde{U} a lift of U , that is to say a connected component of $\Pi^{-1}(U)$. Let us take:

$$M(U) = \text{diam}_{\mathcal{D}}(\tilde{U}).$$

This quantity does not depend on the lift \tilde{U} chosen. We denote by M the maximum of the $M(U)$, for U in \mathcal{U} .

We denote by U_g an element in \mathcal{U} which contains the support of g . Let us consider two fundamental domains D and D' which meet A and which satisfy the following relation:

$$d_{\mathcal{D}}(D, D') = \text{diam}_{\mathcal{D}}(A).$$

Let us take a point x in $D \cap A$ and a point x' in $D' \cap A$. If the point x belongs to $\Pi^{-1}(U_g)$, we denote by \tilde{U}_g the lift of U_g which contains x . Then the point $\tilde{g}(x)$ belongs to \tilde{U}_g and a fundamental domain \hat{D} which contains the point $\tilde{g}(x)$ is at most at distance M from D (for $d_{\mathcal{D}}$). Hence, in any case, there exists a fundamental domain \hat{D} which contains the point $\tilde{g}(x)$ and is at distance at most M from D . Similarly, there exists a fundamental domain \hat{D}' which contains the point $\tilde{g}(x')$ and is at distance at most M from D' . Therefore:

$$d_{\mathcal{D}}(\hat{D}, \hat{D}') \geq d_{\mathcal{D}}(D, D') - 2M.$$

We deduce that:

$$\text{diam}_{\mathcal{D}}(\tilde{g}(A)) \geq \text{diam}_{\mathcal{D}}(A) - 2M,$$

which is what we wanted to prove. □

Thus, to conclude the proof of proposition 3.3, it suffices to prove proposition 3.1. □

It suffices now to find a finite family \mathcal{U} for which proposition 3.1 or 3.2 holds. We will distinguish the following cases. A section is devoted to each of them:

- the surface S has a nonempty boundary (section 5).
- the surface S is the torus (section 6).
- the surface S is boundaryless of genus greater than one (section 7).

The proof of propositions 3.1 and 3.2, in each of these cases, consists in putting back the boundary of $\tilde{g}(D_0)$ close to the boundary of ∂D_0 by composing by homeomorphisms supported each in the interior of one of the balls of a well-chosen cover \mathcal{U} . Most of the time, after composing by a homeomorphism supported in the interior of one of the balls of \mathcal{U} , the image of the fundamental domain D_0 will not meet faces which were not met before the composition. However, it will not be always possible, which explains the technicality of parts of the proof. Then, we will have to assure that, after composing by a uniformly bounded number of homeomorphisms supported in interiors of balls of \mathcal{U} , the image of the boundary of D_0 will be strictly closer to D_0 than before.

4 Distortion and fragmentation on manifolds

In this section, M is a compact d -dimensional manifold, possibly with boundary. Let us fix a finite family \mathcal{U} of closed balls or half-balls of M whose interiors cover M . For a homeomorphism g in $\text{Homeo}_0(M)$, we denote by $a_{\mathcal{U}}(g)$ the minimum of the quantities $l.\log(k)$, where there exists a finite sequence of l homeomorphisms $(f_i)_{1 \leq i \leq l}$ in $\text{Homeo}_0(M)$, each supported in one of the elements of \mathcal{U} , with:

$$\sharp \{f_i, 1 \leq i \leq l\} = k$$

and:

$$g = f_1 \circ f_2 \circ \dots \circ f_l.$$

The aim of this section is to prove the following proposition:

Proposition 4.1. *Let f be a homeomorphism in $\text{Homeo}_0(M)$. We have:*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a_{\mathcal{U}}(f^n)}{n} = 0$$

if and only if the homeomorphism f is a distortion element in $\text{Homeo}_0(M)$.

We have an analogous statement in the case of the group $\text{Homeo}_0(M, \partial M)$ which we will give now. Denote by M' a submanifold with boundary of M homeomorphic to M , included in the interior of M and which is a retract by deformation of M . We denote by \mathcal{U} a family of closed balls of M whose interiors cover M' . For a homeomorphism g in $\text{Homeo}_0(M, \partial M)$ with support included in M' , we define $a_{\mathcal{U}}(g)$ the same way as before. We have the following statement:

Proposition 4.2. *Let f be a homeomorphism in $\text{Homeo}_0(M, \partial M)$ supported in M' . We have:*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a_{\mathcal{U}}(f^n)}{n} = 0$$

if and only if the homeomorphism f is a distortion element of $\text{Homeo}_0(M, \partial M)$.

As $a_{\mathcal{U}}(f) \leq \text{Frag}_{\mathcal{U}}(f) \cdot \log(\text{Frag}_{\mathcal{U}}(f))$, These last propositions clearly imply theorem 2.5 and the remark below the theorem.

Proof of the converse in propositions 4.1 and 4.2. Let us prove first proposition 4.1. If the homeomorphism f is a distortion element, we denote by S the finite set which appears in the definition of a distortion element. We write then each of the homeomorphisms in S as a product of homeomorphisms supported in one of the sets of \mathcal{U} . We denote by S' the (finite) set of homeomorphisms which appear in such a decomposition. Then the homeomorphism f^n is a composition of l_n elements of S' , where l_n is less than a constant independent from n times $l_S(f^n)$. In this case, as the element f is distorted, $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{l_n}{n} = 0$ and:

$$a_{\mathcal{U}}(f^n) \leq \log(\text{card}(S'))l_n.$$

Therefore:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a_{\mathcal{U}}(f^n)}{n} = 0.$$

In the case of proposition 4.2, the only new difficulty is the following: the elements of S are not necessarily supported in the reunion of the balls of \mathcal{U} . In order to solve this problem, let us take a homeomorphism h in $\text{Homeo}_0(M, \partial M)$ which is equal to the identity on M' and which sends the union of the supports of elements of S in the union of the interiors of the balls of \mathcal{U} . It suffices then to consider the finite set hSh^{-1} instead of S in order to conclude. \square

The propositions 4.1 and 4.2 will be used in this form only for the proof of theorem 2.6 (construction of the exemple). In order to prove theorem 2.2, we just needed theorem 2.5 which is weaker. Notice that, if \mathcal{U} is the cover of the sphere by two neighbourhoods of the hemispheres, the map $\text{Frag}_{\mathcal{U}}$ is bounded by 3 on the group $\text{Homeo}_0(\mathbb{S}^n)$ of homeomorphisms of the n -dimensional sphere isotopic to the identity (voir [5]). This is a consequence from the annulus theorem by Kirby (see [16]) and Quinn (see [21]). This remark implies that the following theorem by Calegari and Freedman (see [5]) is a consequence from theorem 2.5:

Theorem 4.3 (Calegari-Freedman [5]). *Any homeomorphism in $\text{Homeo}_0(\mathbb{S}^n)$ is a distortion element.*

The proof of proposition 4.1 is based on the following lemma, whose proof uses a technique of Avila (see [2]):

Lemma 4.4. *Let $(f_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a sequence of homeomorphisms of \mathbb{R}^d (respectively of H^d) supported in $B(0, 1)$ (respectively in $B(0, 1) \cap H^d$). There exists a finite set S of compactly-supported homeomorphisms of \mathbb{R}^d (respectively of H^d) such that:*

- for any natural number n , the homeomorphism f_n belongs to the group generated by S ;
- $l_S(f_n) \leq 14 \log(n) + 14$.

This lemma is not true anymore for a higher regularity: It makes a crucial use of the fact that, given a sequence of homeomorphisms (h_n) supported in the unit ball $B(0, 1)$, one can store all the information in this sequence in one homeomorphism the following way. For any integer n , let us denote by g_n a homeomorphism which sends the unit ball on a ball B_n such that the balls B_n are pairwise disjoint and have a diameter which converges to 0. It suffices then to consider the homeomorphism

$$\prod_{n=1}^{\infty} g_n h_n g_n^{-1}$$

which stores the information contained in the sequence (h_n) . Such a construction is not possible in the case of a higher regularity.

Remark There are two main differences between this lemma and the one stated by Avila:

- Avila's lemma deals with a sequence of diffeomorphisms which converges sufficiently fast (in the C^∞ sense) to the identity whereas, here, any sequence of homeomorphisms is considered;
- the upper bound is logarithmic and not linear.

Remark This lemma is optimal in the sense that, if the homeomorphisms f_n are pairwise distinct, the growth of $l_S(f_n)$ is at least logarithmic. Indeed, if the generating set S contains k elements, there are at most $\frac{k^{l+1}-1}{k-1}$ homeomorphisms whose length with respect to S is less than or equal to l .

Before proving lemma 4.4, let us see why this lemma implies propositions 4.1 and 4.2.

Proof of the direct implication in propositions 4.1 and 4.2. Suppose that:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a_{\mathcal{U}}(f^n)}{n} = 0.$$

Let

$$\mathcal{U} = \{U_1, U_2, \dots, U_p\}$$

and, for any integer i between 1 and p , φ_i an embedding from \mathbb{R}^d to M which sends the closed ball $B(0, 1)$ onto U_i if U_i is a closed ball or an embedding from H^d to M which sends the closed half-ball $B(0, 1) \cap H^d$ onto U_i if U_i is a closed half-ball. For any natural number n , let l_n and k_n be two positive integers such that:

- $a_{\mathcal{U}}(f^n) = l_n \log(k_n)$;
- there exists a sequence $(f_{1,n}, f_{2,n}, \dots, f_{k_n,n})$ of homeomorphisms in $\text{Homeo}_0(M)$, each supported in one of the elements of \mathcal{U} such that f^n is the composition of l_n homeomorphisms of this family.

Let us consider an increasing injective function $\sigma : \mathbb{N}^* \rightarrow \mathbb{N}^*$ which satisfies:

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*, \frac{l_{\sigma(n)}(C \log(\sum_{i=1}^n k_{\sigma(i)}) + C')}{\sigma(n)} \leq \frac{1}{n},$$

where the constants C and C' are given by lemma 4.4. In order to build such a map, it suffices to proceed by induction and to use the following fact:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{l_n \log(k_n)}{n} = 0.$$

Take a bijective map:

$$\psi : \mathbb{N}^* \rightarrow \left\{ (i, \sigma(j)) \in \mathbb{N}^* \times \mathbb{N}^*, \left\{ \begin{array}{l} i \leq k_{\sigma(j)} \\ j \in \mathbb{N}^* \end{array} \right\} \right\}$$

such that, if $\psi(n_1) = (i_1, \sigma(j_1))$, $\psi(n_2) = (i_2, \sigma(j_2))$ and $\sigma(j_1) < \sigma(j_2)$, then $n_1 < n_2$. In this case, we have:

$$\psi^{-1}(i, \sigma(j)) \leq \sum_{l=1}^j k_{\sigma(l)}.$$

Denote $\tau_{i,j}$ an integer between 1 and p such that:

$$\text{supp}(f_{i,j}) \subset U_{\tau_{i,j}}.$$

Apply then lemma 4.4 to the sequence of homeomorphisms

$$\varphi_{\tau_{\psi(n)}}^{-1} \circ f_{\psi(n)} \circ \varphi_{\tau_{\psi(n)}}.$$

Let us denote by \mathcal{S} the finite set given by lemma 4.4. Let \mathcal{S}_i be the finite set of homeomorphisms supported in U_i of the form $\varphi_i \circ s \circ \varphi_i^{-1}$, where s is a homeomorphism in \mathcal{S} and

$$\mathcal{S}' = \bigcup_{i=1}^p \mathcal{S}_i.$$

By lemma 4.4, we then have:

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*, l_{\mathcal{S}'}(f_{\psi(n)}) \leq C \log(n) + C'.$$

But the homeomorphism $f^{\sigma(n)}$ can be decomposed the following way:

$$f^{\sigma(n)} = g_1 \circ g_2 \circ \dots \circ g_{l_{\sigma(n)}},$$

where each of the homeomorphisms g_i belongs to the set:

$$\left\{ f_{1,\sigma(n)}, f_{2,\sigma(n)}, \dots, f_{k_{\sigma(n)},\sigma(n)} \right\}.$$

Thus:

$$l_{\mathcal{S}'}(f^{\sigma(n)}) \leq l_{\sigma(n)}(C \log(\max_{1 \leq i \leq k_{\sigma(n)}} \psi^{-1}(i, \sigma(n))) + C').$$

Therefore:

$$\frac{l_{\mathcal{S}'}(f^{\sigma(n)})}{\sigma(n)} \leq \frac{l_{\sigma(n)}(C \log(\sum_{i=1}^n k_{\sigma(i)}) + C')}{\sigma(n)} \leq \frac{1}{n}$$

end the homeomorphism f is a distortion element of $\text{Homeo}_0(M)$ (respectively of $\text{Homeo}_0(M, \partial M)$). \square

Let us now prove lemma 4.4. The proof will require two lemmas that we state now.

Let a and b be the two generators of the free semigroup L_2 on two generators and, for two compactly supported homeomorphisms f and g of \mathbb{R}^d , let $\eta_{f,g}$ be the semigroup morphism from L_2 to the group of homeomorphism of \mathbb{R}^d defined by $\eta_{f,g}(a) = f$ and $\eta_{f,g}(b) = g$.

Lemma 4.5. *There exist compactly supported homeomorphisms s_1 and s_2 of \mathbb{R}^d such that:*

$$\forall m \in L_2, m' \in L_2, m \neq m' \Rightarrow \eta_{s_1, s_2}(m)(B(0, 2)) \cap \eta_{s_1, s_2}(m')(B(0, 2)) = \emptyset$$

and the diameter of $\eta_{s_1, s_2}(m)(B(0, 2))$ converges to 0 when the length of m tends to infinity.

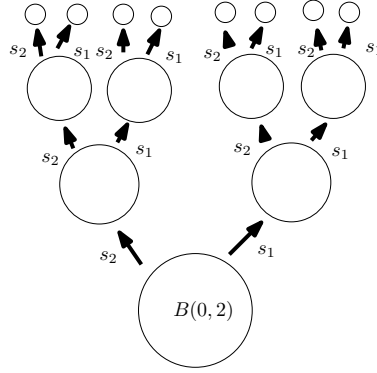


Figure 2: Lemma 4.5

Lemma 4.6. *Let f be a homeomorphism in $\text{Homeo}_0(\mathbb{R}^d)$. There exist then two homeomorphisms g and h in $\text{Homeo}_0(\mathbb{R}^d)$ such that:*

$$f = [g, h],$$

where $[g, h] = g \circ h \circ g^{-1} \circ h^{-1}$.

This last lemma is classical and seems to appear for the first time in [1]. We give now a proof of it.

Proof. Denote by φ a homeomorphism in $\text{Homeo}_0(\mathbb{R}^d)$ whose restriction to $B(0, 2)$ is defined by:

$$\begin{aligned} B(0, 2) &\rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d \\ x &\mapsto \frac{x}{2} \end{aligned}$$

For any natural number n , let

$$A_n = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^d, \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} \leq \|x\| \leq \frac{1}{2^n} \right\}.$$

Let f be an element in $\text{Homeo}_0(\mathbb{R}^N)$. As any element in $\text{Homeo}_0(\mathbb{R}^N)$ is conjugate to an element with support included in the interior of A_0 , we may suppose that the homeomorphism f is supported in the interior of A_0 . We define then $g \in \text{Homeo}_0(\mathbb{R}^d)$ by:

- $g = Id$ outside $B(0, 1)$.
- for any natural number i , $g|_{A_i} = \varphi^i f \varphi^{-i}$.
- $g(0) = 0$.

Then:

$$f = [g, \varphi].$$

□

These two lemmas are still true if we replace \mathbb{R}^d with H^d and $B(0, 2)$ with $B(0, 2) \cap H^d$.

Before proving lemma 4.5, let us prove lemma 4.4 with the help of these two lemmas.

Proof of lemma 4.4. We make the proof in the case of homeomorphisms of \mathbb{R}^d . The case of the half-space can be treated the same way. For an element m in L_2 , let $l(m)$ be the length of m as a word in a and b . Let

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{N}^* &\rightarrow L_2 \\ n &\mapsto m_n \end{aligned}$$

be a bijective map which satisfies:

$$l(m_n) < l(m_{n'}) \Rightarrow n < n'.$$

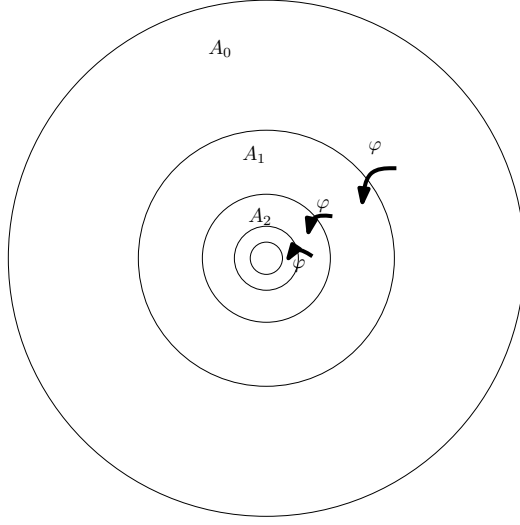


Figure 3: Proof of lemma 4.6 : description of the homeomorphism φ

This last condition forces the following inequality:

$$l(m_n) = l \Leftrightarrow 2^l \leq n < 2^{l+1}.$$

For instance, for any natural number n :

$$l(m_n) \leq \log_2(n).$$

Let s_1 and s_2 be the homeomorphisms in $\text{Homeo}_0(\mathbb{R}^d)$ given by lemma 4.5. Let s_3 be a homeomorphism in $\text{Homeo}_0(\mathbb{R}^d)$ supported in the ball $B(0, 2)$ which satisfies:

$$s_3(B(0, 1)) \cap B(0, 1) = \emptyset.$$

We denote by B_n the closed ball $\eta_{s_1, s_2}(m_n)(B(0, 1))$. By lemma 4.6, there exist homeomorphisms g_n and h_n supported in $B(0, 1)$ such that $f_n = [g_n, h_n]$.

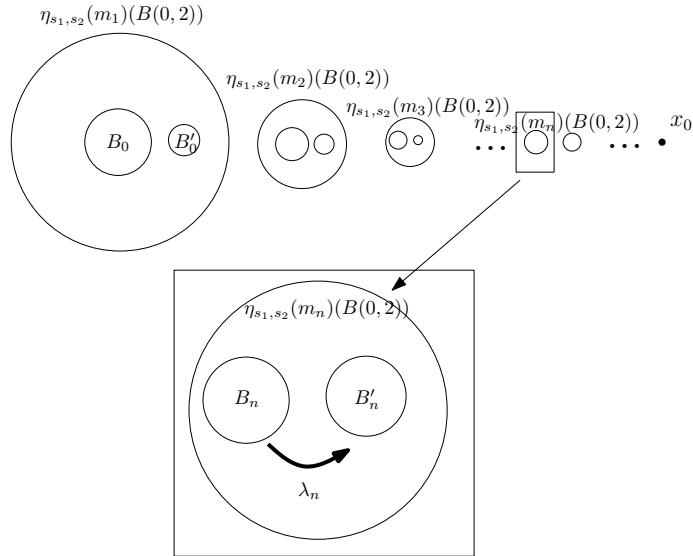


Figure 4: Notations in the proof of lemma 4.4

We define the homeomorphism s_4 by:

$$\begin{cases} \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*, s_4|_{B_n} = \eta_{s_1, s_2}(m_n) \circ g_n \circ \eta_{s_1, s_2}(m_n)^{-1} \\ s_4 = Id \text{ sur } \mathbb{R}^d - \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}^*} B_n \end{cases}$$

and the homeomorphism s_5 by:

$$\begin{cases} \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*, s_5|_{B_n} = \eta_{s_1, s_2}(m_n) \circ h_n \circ \eta_{s_1, s_2}(m_n)^{-1} \\ s_5 = Id \text{ sur } \mathbb{R}^d - \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}^*} B_n \end{cases}.$$

Let $\mathcal{S} = \{s_i^\epsilon, i \in \{1, \dots, 5\} \text{ et } \epsilon \in \{-1, 1\}\}$. Let

$$\begin{cases} \lambda_n = \eta_{s_1, s_2}(m_n) \circ s_3 \circ \eta_{s_1, s_2}(m_n)^{-1} \\ B'_n = \lambda_n(B_n) \end{cases}$$

Notice that the balls B_n and B'_n are disjoint and included in $\eta_{s_1, s_2}(m_n)(B(0, 2))$. Notice also that the homeomorphism $s_4 \circ \lambda_n \circ s_4^{-1} \circ \lambda_n^{-1}$ (respectively $s_5 \circ \lambda_n \circ s_5^{-1} \circ \lambda_n^{-1}$, $s_4^{-1} \circ s_5^{-1} \circ \lambda_n \circ s_5 \circ s_4 \circ \lambda_n^{-1}$) fixes the points outside $B_n \cup B'_n$, is equal to $\eta_{s_1, s_2}(m_n) \circ g_n \circ \eta_{s_1, s_2}(m_n)^{-1}$ (respectively to $\eta_{s_1, s_2}(m_n) \circ h_n \circ \eta_{s_1, s_2}(m_n)^{-1}$, $\eta_{s_1, s_2}(m_n) \circ g_n^{-1} \circ h_n^{-1} \circ \eta_{s_1, s_2}(m_n)^{-1}$) on B_n and to $\lambda_n \circ \eta_{s_1, s_2}(m_n) \circ g_n^{-1} \circ \eta_{s_1, s_2}(m_n)^{-1} \circ \lambda_n^{-1}$ (respectively to $\lambda_n \circ \eta_{s_1, s_2}(m_n) \circ h_n^{-1} \circ \eta_{s_1, s_2}(m_n)^{-1} \circ \lambda_n^{-1}$, $\lambda_n \circ \eta_{s_1, s_2}(m_n) \circ h_n \circ g_n \circ \eta_{s_1, s_2}(m_n)^{-1} \circ \lambda_n^{-1}$) on B'_n .

Therefore, the homeomorphism

$$[s_4, \lambda_n][s_5, \lambda_n][s_4^{-1} s_5^{-1}, \lambda_n]$$

is equal to $\eta_{s_1, s_2}(m_n) \circ f_n \circ \eta_{s_1, s_2}(m_n)^{-1}$ on B_n and fixes the points outside B_n . Thus:

$$f_n = \eta_{s_1, s_2}(m_n)^{-1} [s_4, \lambda_n][s_5, \lambda_n][s_4^{-1} s_5^{-1}, \lambda_n] \eta_{s_1, s_2}(m_n).$$

The homeomorphism f_n hence belongs to the group generated by \mathcal{S} and:

$$\begin{aligned} l_{\mathcal{S}}(f_n) &\leq 2l_{\mathcal{S}}(\eta_{s_1, s_2}(m_n)) + 6l_{\mathcal{S}}(\lambda_n) + 8 \\ &\leq 2l_{\mathcal{S}}(\eta_{s_1, s_2}(m_n)) + 12l_{\mathcal{S}}(\eta_{s_1, s_2}(m_n)) + 14 \\ &\leq 14\log_2(n) + 14. \end{aligned}$$

□

Proof of lemma 4.5. We start by proving the lemma in the case of homeomorphisms of \mathbb{R} . By a perturbative argument (as in [12]), one can find two compactly-supported homeomorphisms \hat{s}_1 and \hat{s}_2 of \mathbb{R} which satisfy the following property:

$$\forall m \in L_2, m' \in L_2, m \neq m' \Rightarrow \eta_{\hat{s}_1, \hat{s}_2}(m)(0) \neq \eta_{\hat{s}_1, \hat{s}_2}(m')(0).$$

One can even find homeomorphisms \hat{s}_1 and \hat{s}_2 as close as we want to two given compactly-supported homeomorphisms of \mathbb{R} . It suffices then, the same way as in Denjoy's construction, to replace each point of the orbit of 0 under L_2 with an interval with positive length to obtain the property wanted. This ends the proof in the one-dimensional case. In the case of a higher dimension, denote by f and g the two homeomorphisms of \mathbb{R}^d that we obtained in the one-dimensional case. Let $[-M, M]$ be an interval which contains the support of each of these homeomorphisms.

Let us treat now the case of \mathbb{R}^d . The homeomorphism:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{R}^d &\rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d \\ (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_d) &\mapsto (f(x_1), f(x_2), \dots, f(x_d)) \end{aligned}$$

preserves the cube $[-M, M]^d$. Let s_1 be a homeomorphism of \mathbb{R}^d with support included in $[-M-1, M+1]^d$ which is equal to the above homeomorphism on $[-M, M]^d$. Denote by s_2 a homeomorphism obtained the same way from the homeomorphism g . Using the fact that the ball centered on 0 of radius 2 of \mathbb{R}^d is included in the cube $[-2, 2]^d$ and the fact the diameters of the sets

$$\eta_{s_1, s_2}(m)([-2, 2]^d) = (\eta_{f, g}(m)([-2, 2]))^d$$

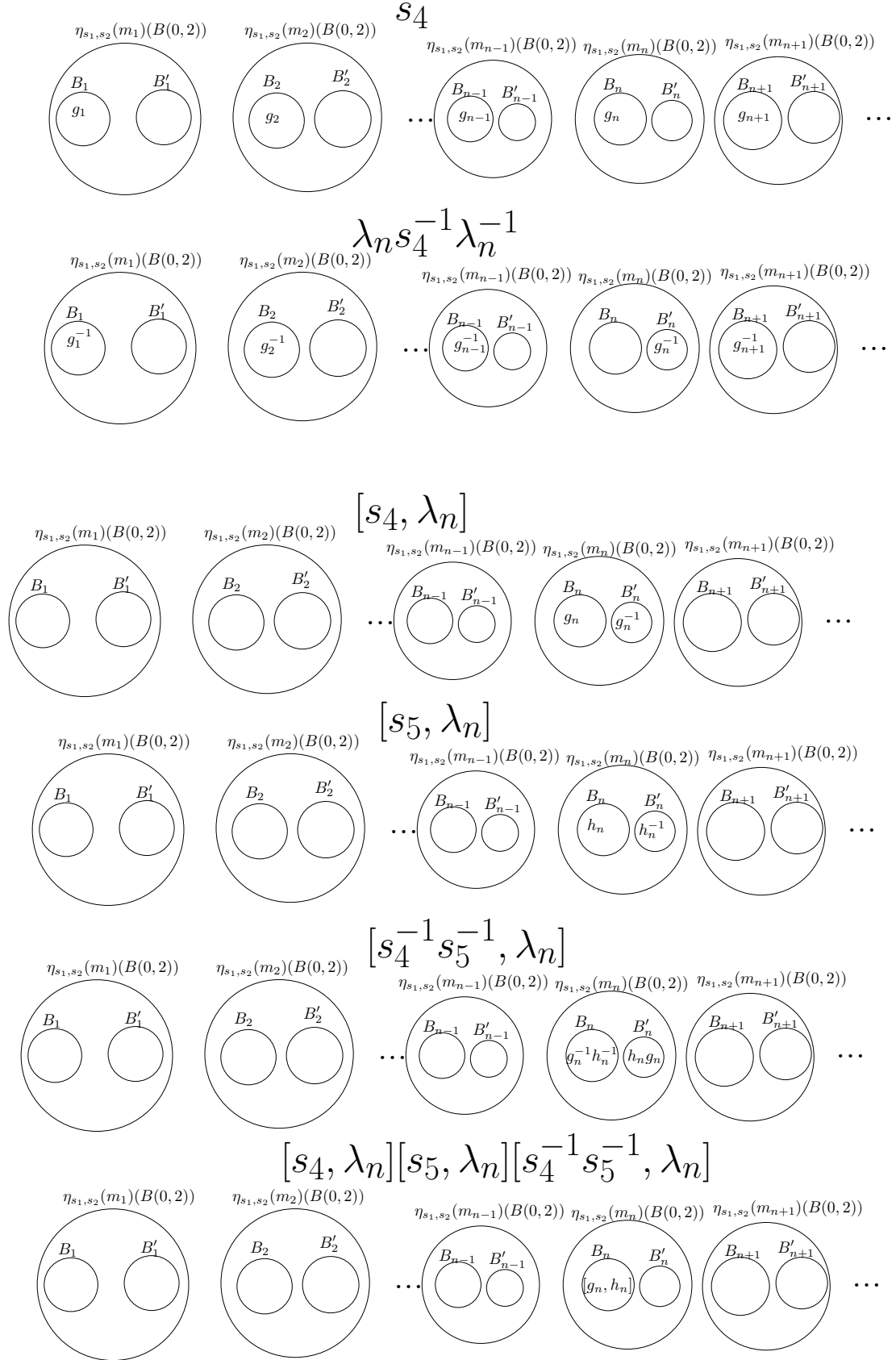


Figure 5: The different homeomorphisms which appear in the proof of lemma 4.4

converge to 0 when the length of the word m tends to infinity, we have the wanted property. The case of the half-spaces H^d can be treated the same way by considering compactly-supported homeomorphisms which are equal to homeomorphisms of the form

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathbb{R}^{d-1} &\rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathbb{R}^{d-1} \\ (t, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{d-1}) &\mapsto \left(\frac{t}{2}, f(x_1), f(x_2), \dots, f(x_{d-1})\right) \end{aligned}$$

in a neighbourhood of 0. □

5 Case of surfaces with boundary

Suppose that the boundary of the surface S is nonempty. Let us prove now proposition 3.2. By considering a cover by half-discs, one can prove, with the same techniques as below, proposition 3.1 in the case where the boundary of S is nonempty. The details of this last case are analogous to what follows: they are left to the reader.

Recall that, in section 3, we have chosen a "nice" fundamental domain D_0 . Let \tilde{A} be the set of edges of the boundary ∂D_0 which are not included in the boundary of \tilde{S} and let:

$$A = \left\{ \Pi(\beta), \beta \in \tilde{A} \right\}.$$

For any edge α in A , let us consider a closed disc V_α , which does not meet the boundary of the surface S , whose interior contains $\alpha \cap S'$ and such that there exists a homeomorphism $\varphi_\alpha : V_\alpha \rightarrow \mathbb{D}^2$ which sends the set $\alpha \cap V_\alpha$ to the horizontal diameter of the unit disc \mathbb{D}^2 . Chose sufficiently thin discs V_α so that they are pairwise disjoint. Let U_1 be a closed disc which contains the union of the discs V_α . Let U_2 be a closed disc of S which meets no edge in A , *i.e.* included in the interior of the fundamental domain D_0 , and which satisfies the two following properties:

- the surface S' is included in the interior of $\bigcup_{\alpha \in A} V_\alpha \cup U_2$.
- for any edge α in A , the set $U_2 \cap V_\alpha$ is homeomorphic to a closed disc.

Let $\mathcal{U} = \{U_1, U_2\}$.

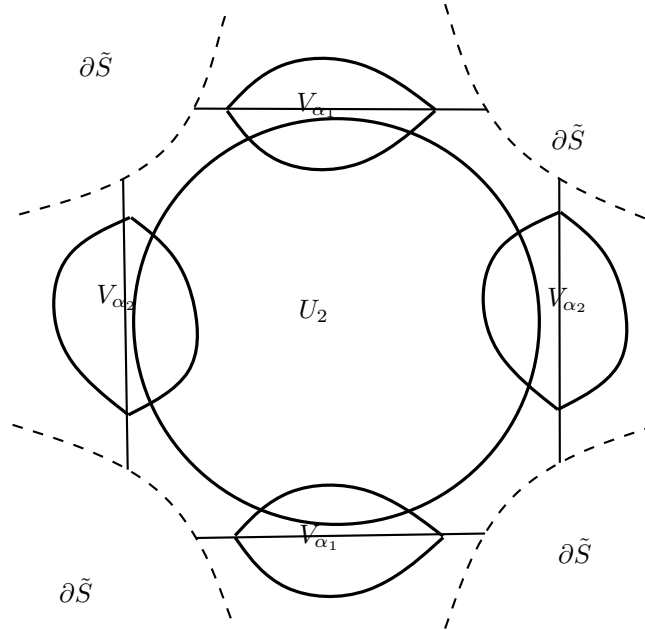


Figure 6: Notations in the case of surfaces with boundary

In order to prove the inequality in the case of the group $\text{Homeo}_0(S, \partial S)$, we need the two following lemmas:

Lemma 5.1. *Let g be a homeomorphism in $\text{Homeo}_0(S, \partial S)$ supported in the interior of $\bigcup V_\alpha \cup U_2$. We suppose that $\text{el}_{D_0}(\tilde{g}(D_0)) \geq 2$. There exist homeomorphisms g_1 , g_2 and g_3 in $\text{Homeo}_0(S, \partial S)$ supported respectively in the interior of $\bigcup V_\alpha$, U_2 and $\bigcup V_\alpha$ such that the following property is satisfied:*

$$\text{el}_{D_0}(\tilde{g}_3 \circ \tilde{g}_2 \circ \tilde{g}_1 \circ \tilde{g}(D_0)) \leq \text{el}_{D_0}(\tilde{g}(D_0)) - 1.$$

Lemma 5.2. *Let g be a homeomorphism in $\text{Homeo}_0(S, \partial S)$ supported in the interior of $\bigcup V_\alpha \cup U_2$. If $\text{el}_{D_0}(\tilde{g}(D_0)) = 1$, then:*

$$\text{Frag}_{\mathcal{U}}(g) \leq 6.$$

End of the proof of proposition 3.2. Let $k = \text{el}_{D_0}(\tilde{g}(D_0))$. By lemma 5.1, after composition of \tilde{g} by $3(k-1)$ homeomorphisms, each supported in one of the discs of \mathcal{U} , we get a homeomorphism f_1 supported in $\bigcup_{\alpha \in A} V_\alpha \cup U_2$ with:

$$\text{el}_{D_0}(\tilde{f}_1(D_0)) = 1.$$

We apply then lemma 5.2 to the homeomorphism f_1 :

$$\text{Frag}_{\mathcal{U}}(f_1) \leq 6.$$

Therefore:

$$\text{Frag}_{\mathcal{U}}(g) \leq 3(\text{el}_{D_0}(\tilde{g}(D_0)) - 1) + 6.$$

However, as $D_0 \cap \tilde{g}(D_0) \neq \emptyset$, because the homeomorphism g pointwise fixes a neighbourhood of the boundary of S :

$$\text{el}_{D_0}(\tilde{g}(D_0)) \leq \text{diam}_{\mathcal{D}}(\tilde{g}(D_0)).$$

Hence:

$$\text{Frag}_{\mathcal{U}}(g) \leq 3\text{diam}_{\mathcal{D}}(\tilde{g}(D_0)) + 3.$$

This finishes the proof. \square

Notice that we indeed proved the following more precise proposition:

Proposition 5.3. *Let g be a homeomorphism in $\text{Homeo}_0(S, \partial S)$ supported in the interior of $\bigcup_{\alpha \in A} V_\alpha \cup U_2$. Then:*

$$\text{Frag}_{\mathcal{U}}(g) \leq 6\text{diam}_{\mathcal{D}}(\tilde{g}(D_0)) + 6.$$

Proof of lemma 5.1. Let us give first the properties of the homeomorphisms g_1 , g_2 and g_3 which will satisfy the property wanted. Let us give an idea of the action of these homeomorphisms "with the hands". If we look at the pieces of the face $\tilde{g}(D_0)$ which are the furthest from D_0 , the homeomorphism g_1 repulse them back to the open set U_2 , the homeomorphism g_2 repulse them outside the open set U_2 and the homeomorphism g_3 make them exit from the fundamental domain of \mathcal{D} in which these pieces were included (see figure 7). Let us precise now what we just explained.

We take for g_1 a homeomorphism supported in $\bigcup_{\alpha \in A} V_\alpha$ such that:

- the homeomorphism g_1 pointwise fixes $\Pi(\partial D_0)$;
- for any edge α and any connected component C of $V_\alpha \cap g(\Pi(\partial D_0))$ which does not meet $\Pi(\partial D_0)$, we have:

$$g_1(C) \subset U_2.$$

One can build such a homeomorphism g_1 by taking the time 1 of the flow of a well-chosen vector field which vanishes on $\Pi(\partial D_0)$.

We take for g_2 a homeomorphism supported in U_2 which satisfies the following property: for any edge α in A and for any connected component C of $\tilde{U}_2 \cap g_1 \circ g(\Pi(\partial D_0))$ whose two ends (*i.e.* the points of the closure of C which do not belong to C) belong to V_α , the set $g_2(C)$ is included in \tilde{V}_α . Let us explain how such a homeomorphism g_2 can be built. We will need the following elementary lemma which is a consequence of Schönflies theorem:

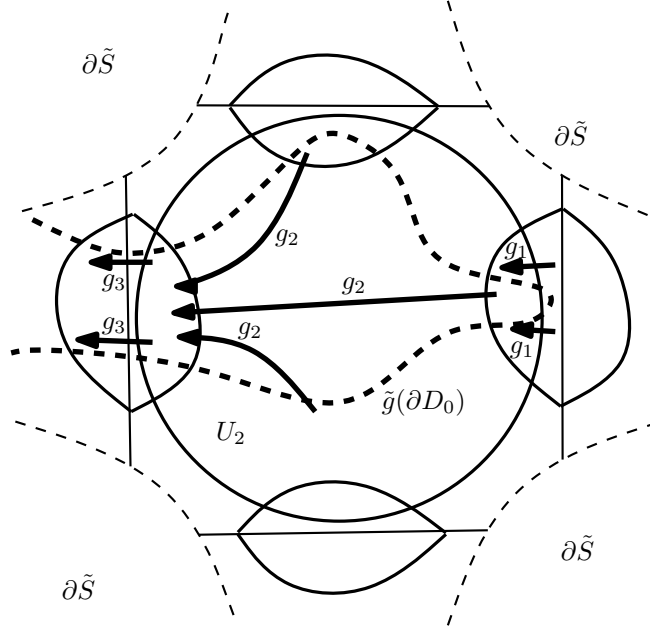


Figure 7: Illustration of the proof of lemma 5.1

Lemma 5.4. Let $c_1 : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{D}^2$ and $c_2 : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{D}^2$ be two injective curves which are equal in a neighbourhood of 0 and in a neighbourhood of 1 and which satisfy the following properties:

- $c_1(0) = c_2(0) \in \partial \mathbb{D}^2$ and $c_1(1) = c_2(1) \in \partial \mathbb{D}^2$;
- $c_1((0, 1)) \subset \mathbb{D}^2 - \partial \mathbb{D}^2$ and $c_2((0, 1)) \subset \mathbb{D}^2 - \partial \mathbb{D}^2$.

Then, there exists a homeomorphism h in $\text{Homeo}_0(\mathbb{D}^2, \partial \mathbb{D}^2)$ such that:

$$\forall t \in [0, 1], h(c_1(t)) = c_2(t).$$

Corollary 5.5. Let $(c_i)_{1 \leq i \leq l}$ and $(c'_i)_{1 \leq i \leq l}$ be two finite sequences of injective curves $[0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{D}^2$ of the closed disc \mathbb{D}^2 such that:

- for any index $1 \leq i \leq l$, the maps c_i and c'_i are equal in a neighbourhood of 0 and of 1;
- the curves c_i are pairwise disjoint, as the curves c'_i ;
- for any index i , the points $c_i(0)$ and $c_i(1)$ belong to the boundary of the disc;
- for any index i , the sets $c_i((0, 1))$ and $c'_i((0, 1))$ are included in $\mathbb{D}^2 - \partial \mathbb{D}^2$.

Then there exists a homeomorphism h in $\text{Homeo}_0(\mathbb{D}^2, \partial \mathbb{D}^2)$ such that, for any index $1 \leq i \leq l$:

$$\forall t \in [0, 1], h(c_i(t)) = c'_i(t).$$

Proof of the corollary. It suffices to use the lemma and an induction. □

Let us notice first that only a finite number of connected components of $\mathring{U}_2 \cap g_1 \circ g(\Pi(\partial D_0))$ is not included in one of the open disc \mathring{V}_α . We denote by \mathcal{C} the set of such connected components with both ends in a same disc of the form V_α , for an edge α in A . Let us fix now an edge α in A . Let C be a connected component in \mathcal{C} whose both ends belong to V_α . We denote by $\delta_C : [0, 1] \rightarrow D$ an injective path included in $\mathring{V}_\alpha \cap U_2$ which is equal to the path \overline{C} in a neighbourhood of $\delta(0)$ and of $\delta(1)$. The construction is made in such a way that the family of paths $(\delta_C)_{C \in \mathcal{C}}$ contains pairwise disjoint paths. We apply then the last corollary in the disc U_2 to the families of paths $(C)_{C \in \mathcal{C}}$ and $(\delta_C)_{C \in \mathcal{C}}$ to have the homeomorphism g_2 that we wanted.

Finally, let g_3 be a homeomorphism supported in $\bigcup_{\alpha \in A} V_\alpha$ which satisfy, for any edge α in A , the following properties:

- for any connected component C of $\mathring{V}_\alpha \cap g_2 \circ g_1 \circ g(\Pi(\partial D_0))$ whose both ends are in the same connected component of $V_\alpha - \alpha$, we have $g_3(C) \cap \alpha = \emptyset$;

– the homeomorphism g_3 pointwise fixes any other connected component of $\mathring{V}_\alpha \cap g_2 \circ g_1(\Pi(\partial D_0))$. The construction of the homeomorphism g_3 can be made the same way as the construction of the homeomorphism g_2 . In what follows, we will not give details anymore on this kind of construction.

We claim that for homeomorphisms g_1 , g_2 and g_3 which satisfy the above properties satisfy also the conclusion of lemma 5.1. This will come from the two following claims.

Claim 1. The set of fundamental domains in \mathcal{D} which meet $\tilde{g}_3 \circ \tilde{g}_2 \circ \tilde{g}_1 \circ \tilde{g}(D_0)$ is included in the set of fundamental domains of \mathcal{D} which meet $\tilde{g}(D_0)$.

If h is a homeomorphism in $\text{Homeo}_0(S, \partial S)$, we will say that a fundamental domain D in \mathcal{D} is extremal for \tilde{h} if it meets $\tilde{h}(D_0)$ and it satisfies:

$$d_{\mathcal{D}}(D, D_0) = \text{el}_{D_0}(\tilde{h}(D_0)).$$

Affirmation 2. The fundamental domains D in \mathcal{D} which are extremal for \tilde{g} do not meet $\tilde{g}_3 \circ \tilde{g}_2 \circ \tilde{g}_1 \circ \tilde{g}(D_0)$.

Let us admit for the moment these two claims and let us prove lemma 5.1.

Claim 1 implies that:

$$\text{el}_{D_0}(\tilde{g}_3 \circ \tilde{g}_2 \circ \tilde{g}_1 \circ \tilde{g}(D_0)) \leq \text{el}_{D_0}(\tilde{g}(D_0)).$$

Suppose that we have an equality in the above inequality. Then there exists a fundamental domain D in \mathcal{D} which is extremal for \tilde{g} and which meets $\tilde{g}_3 \circ \tilde{g}_2 \circ \tilde{g}_1 \circ \tilde{g}(D_0)$. This is a contradiction with claim 2. This proves the lemma.

Let us prove now claim 1.

To begin with, notice that, for a homeomorphism h in $\text{Homeo}_0(S, \partial S)$, the set of fundamental domains of \mathcal{D} met by $\tilde{h}(D_0)$ is equal to the set of fundamental domains of \mathcal{D} met by $\tilde{h}(\partial D_0)$ as the interior of a fundamental domain cannot contain a fundamental domain.

As the homeomorphisms \tilde{g}_1 and \tilde{g}_2 both pointwise fix $\bigcup_{D \in \mathcal{D}} \partial D$, the set of elements of \mathcal{D} met by $\tilde{g}_2 \circ \tilde{g}_1 \circ \tilde{g}(\partial D_0)$ is equal to the set of elements of \mathcal{D} met by $\tilde{g}(\partial D_0)$. Therefore, it suffices to prove the following inclusion:

$$\{D \in \mathcal{D}, \tilde{g}_3 \circ \tilde{g}_2 \circ \tilde{g}_1 \circ \tilde{g}(\partial D_0) \cap D \neq \emptyset\} \subset \{D \in \mathcal{D}, \tilde{g}_2 \circ \tilde{g}_1 \circ \tilde{g}(\partial D_0) \cap D \neq \emptyset\}.$$

Let D be a fundamental domains which belongs to the left-hand set in the above inclusion. Let \tilde{x} be a point in $\tilde{g}_2 \circ \tilde{g}_1 \circ \tilde{g}(\partial D_0)$ which satisfies: $\tilde{g}_3(\tilde{x}) \in D$.

If the point \tilde{x} belongs to the fundamental domain D , then the fundamental domain D belongs to

$$\{D' \in \mathcal{D}, \tilde{g}_2 \circ \tilde{g}_1 \circ \tilde{g}(\partial D_0) \cap D' \neq \emptyset\}.$$

Hence, let us suppose that the point \tilde{x} does not belong to the fundamental domain D . As the homeomorphism g_3 is supported in $\bigcup_{\beta \in A} V_\beta$, there exists an edge α in A such that the point $\Pi(\tilde{x})$ belongs to the disc V_α .

Let \tilde{V}_α be the lift of the disc V_α which contains \tilde{x} . By construction of the homeomorphism \tilde{g}_3 , the point \tilde{x} belongs to a connected component \tilde{C} of $\tilde{g}_2 \circ \tilde{g}_1(\partial D_0) \cap \tilde{V}_\alpha$ whose both ends are in the interior of a same fundamental domain D' in \mathcal{D} . Let us recall that the connected components which are not of this kind are fixed by the homeomorphism g_3 . By definition of \tilde{g}_3 , we then have

$$\tilde{g}_3(\tilde{x}) \in \tilde{g}_3(\tilde{C}) \subset \mathring{D}'$$

and, by hypothesis,

$$\tilde{g}_3(\tilde{x}) \in D.$$

Thus, The two fundamental domains D' and D are the same and, as the fundamental domain D' meets $\tilde{C} \subset \tilde{g}_2 \circ \tilde{g}_1 \circ \tilde{g}(\partial D_0)$, the fundamental domain D belongs to the set

$$\{D \in \mathcal{D}, \tilde{g}_2 \circ \tilde{g}_1 \circ \tilde{g}(\partial D_0) \cap D \neq \emptyset\}.$$

We come now to the proof of claim 2. As in section 3, let

$$\mathcal{G} = \{a_i, i \in \{1, \dots, P\}\} \cup \{a_i^{-1}, i \in \{1, \dots, P\}\}$$

be the generating set of the group $\Pi_1(S)$ which consist in the deck transformations which send the fundamental domain D_0 on a fundamental domain in \mathcal{D} adjacent to D_0 . As, in the case under discussion, the surface S has a nonempty boundary, the group $\Pi_1(S)$ is the free group generated by $\{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_p\}$. Let D_{ex} be a fundamental domain in \mathcal{D} which is extremal for \tilde{g} . In particular, we have:

$$d_{\mathcal{D}}(D_{ex}, D_0) = \text{el}_{D_0}(\tilde{g}(D_0)).$$

Let us denote by γ the deck transformation which sends D_0 to D_{ex} . The element γ of the group $\Pi_1(S)$ can be written uniquely as a reduced word on elements of \mathcal{G} :

$$\gamma = s_1 s_2 \dots s_n$$

where the s_i belong to the generating set \mathcal{G} and $n = d_{\mathcal{D}}(D_{ex}, D_0)$. Every fundamental domain in \mathcal{D} adjacent to D_{ex} is of the form $\gamma(s(D_0))$, where s is an element in \mathcal{G} . If the element s is different from s_n^{-1} , we have:

$$d_{\mathcal{D}}(\gamma(s(D_0)), D_0) = l_{\mathcal{G}}(\gamma s) = n + 1 > n = \text{el}_{D_0}(\tilde{g}(\partial D_0)).$$

Thus, the inly face adjacent to D_{ex} which meets $\tilde{g}(\partial D_0)$ is $\gamma \circ s_n^{-1}(D_0)$. We denote by $\tilde{\alpha}$ the edge which belongs to the fundamental domains $\gamma \circ s_n^{-1}(D_0)$ and D_{ex} . The ends of any connected component of $\tilde{g}(\partial D_0) \cap D_{ex}$ are in $\tilde{\alpha}$. These connected component do not meet the other edges of ∂D_{ex} . Let $\tilde{V}_{\tilde{\alpha}}$ be the lift of $V_{\Pi(\tilde{\alpha})}$ which contains $\tilde{\alpha}$. We claim that:

$$\tilde{g}_1 \circ \tilde{g}(\partial D_0) \cap D_{ex} \subset \tilde{V}_{\tilde{\alpha}} \cup \tilde{U}_2,$$

where \tilde{U}_2 is the lift of U_2 which is included in D_{ex} . Let us justify this last claim. For a point \tilde{x} in $D_{ex} \cap \tilde{g}(\partial D_0) \cap \Pi^{-1}(V_{\beta}) - \tilde{V}_{\tilde{\alpha}}$, where β is an edge in A , the connected component of $\tilde{g}(\partial D_0) \cap \Pi^{-1}(V_{\beta})$ which contains \tilde{x} does not meet the set $\Pi^{-1}(\beta)$. The point $\tilde{g}_1(\tilde{x})$ belongs hence to U_2 , by construction of g_1 . As, moreover, the homeomorphism \tilde{g}_1 preserves the following sets:

$$\tilde{U}_2 - (\bigcup_{\beta \in A} \Pi^{-1}(V_{\beta})) \text{ et } \tilde{V}_{\tilde{\alpha}},$$

the claim is proved.

We notice also that:

$$\tilde{g}_2 \circ \tilde{g}_1 \circ \tilde{g}(\partial D_0) \cap D_{ex} \subset \overset{\circ}{\tilde{V}}_{\tilde{\alpha}}.$$

Indeed, the ends of any connected component of $\tilde{g}_1 \circ \tilde{g}(\partial D_0) \cap \tilde{U}_2$ belong to $\tilde{V}_{\tilde{\alpha}}$.

Let us prove now that:

$$\tilde{g}_3 \circ \tilde{g}_2 \circ \tilde{g}_1 \circ \tilde{g}(\partial D_0) \cap D_{ex} = \emptyset.$$

Let C be a connected component of $\tilde{g}_2 \circ \tilde{g}_1 \circ \tilde{g}(\partial D_0) \cap \overset{\circ}{\tilde{V}}_{\tilde{\alpha}}$. As

$$\tilde{g}_2 \circ \tilde{g}_1 \circ \tilde{g}(\partial D_0) \cap D_{ex} \subset \overset{\circ}{\tilde{V}}_{\tilde{\alpha}},$$

the ends of C do not belong to $\overset{\circ}{D}_{ex} \cap \tilde{V}_{\tilde{\alpha}}$ but to $\gamma \circ s_n^{-1}(D_0) \cap \tilde{V}_{\tilde{\alpha}}$ which is the other connected component of $\tilde{V}_{\tilde{\alpha}} - \tilde{\alpha}$ (the ends of C do not belong to α because $\text{el}_{D_0}(\tilde{g}(D_0)) = d_{\mathcal{D}}(D_{ex}, D_0) \geq 2$). By construction of the homeomorphism g_3 , we have then:

$$\tilde{g}_3(C) \subset \gamma \circ s_n^{-1}(\overset{\circ}{D}_0).$$

Thus, the set $\tilde{g}_3(C)$ is disjoint from D_{ex} , which concludes the proof of the second claim. \square

Proof of lemma 5.2. For any edge $\tilde{\alpha}$ in \tilde{A} , we denote by $D_{\tilde{\alpha}}$ the fundamental domain in \mathcal{D} which satisfies:

$$D_0 \cap D_{\tilde{\alpha}} = \tilde{\alpha}.$$

Let us fix an edge $\tilde{\alpha}$ of \tilde{A} . As $\text{el}_{D_0}(\tilde{g}(D_0)) = 1$, the curve $\tilde{g}(\tilde{\alpha})$ does not meet fundamental domains in \mathcal{D} adjacent to $D_{\tilde{\alpha}}$ and different from D_0 : these fundamental domains are at distance 2 from D_0 . Let us show moreover that, if $\tilde{\beta}$ is an edge of \tilde{A} different from $\tilde{\alpha}$, then

$$\tilde{g}(\tilde{\alpha}) \cap D_{\tilde{\beta}} = \emptyset.$$

Otherwise, we would have

$$\tilde{g}(D_{\tilde{\alpha}}) \cap D_{\tilde{\beta}} \neq \emptyset,$$

for an edge $\tilde{\beta}$ different from $\tilde{\alpha}$. Let us denote by s the deck transformation which sends D_0 to $D_{\tilde{\alpha}}$. Then:

$$2 = d_{\mathcal{D}}(D_{\tilde{\alpha}}, D_{\tilde{\beta}}) = d_{\mathcal{D}}(D_0, s^{-1}(D_{\tilde{\beta}})).$$

Moreover, we have

$$\tilde{g}(s(D_0)) \cap D_{\tilde{\beta}} \neq \emptyset$$

hence

$$\tilde{g}(D_0) \cap s^{-1}(D_{\tilde{\beta}}) \neq \emptyset.$$

It is in contradiction with the hypothesis

$$\text{el}_{D_0}(\tilde{g}(D_0)) = 1.$$

Thus, for any edge $\tilde{\alpha}$ in \tilde{A} , we have:

$$\tilde{g}(\tilde{\alpha}) \subset \mathring{D}_{\tilde{\alpha}} \cup \mathring{D}_0 \cup \tilde{\alpha}.$$

For an edge $\tilde{\alpha}$ in \tilde{A} , we denote by $\tilde{V}_{\tilde{\alpha}}$ the lift of $V_{\Pi(\tilde{\alpha})}$ which contains the edge $\tilde{\alpha}$.

On va maintenant construire des homéomorphismes g_1 et g_2 supportés respectivement dans $\bigcup_{\alpha \in A} V_{\alpha}$ et U_2 tels que :

$$\forall \tilde{\alpha} \in \tilde{A}, \tilde{g}_2 \circ \tilde{g}_1 \circ \tilde{g}(\tilde{\alpha}) \subset \mathring{V}_{\tilde{\alpha}} \cup \tilde{\alpha}.$$

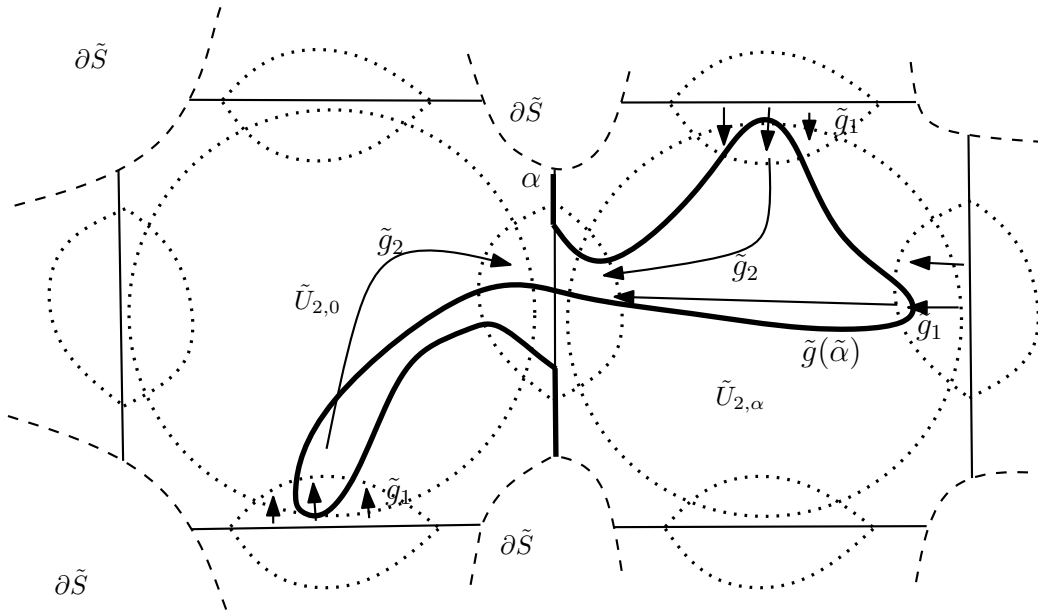


Figure 8: Proof of lemma 5.2: the homeomorphisms g_1 and g_2

As in the proof of lemma 5.1, we build homeomorphisms g_1 and g_2 which satisfy the following properties:

- the homeomorphism g_1 is supported in $\bigcup_{\alpha \in A} V_{\alpha}$ and pointwise fixes ∂D_0 ;
- for any edge α in A and any connected component C of $g(\Pi(\partial D_0)) \cap \mathring{V}_{\alpha}$ which does not meet α , we have $g_1(C) \subset U_2$;

- the homeomorphism g_2 is supported in U_2 ;
- for any connected component C of $g_1 \circ g(\Pi(\partial D_0)) \cap \mathring{U}_2$ whose ends belong to a same connected component of $V_\alpha - \alpha$, for an edge α in A , we have $g_2(C) \subset \mathring{V}_\alpha$.

Let us denote by $\tilde{U}_{2,0}$ the lift of the disc U_2 included in D_0 and, for any edge $\tilde{\alpha}$ in \tilde{A} , $\tilde{U}_{2,\tilde{\alpha}}$ the lift of the disc U_2 included in $D_{\tilde{\alpha}}$. By the same techniques as in the proof of lemma 5.1, we have, for any edge $\tilde{\alpha}$ in \tilde{A} :

$$\tilde{g}_1 \circ \tilde{g}(\tilde{\alpha}) \subset \mathring{\tilde{U}}_{2,0} \cup \mathring{\tilde{V}}_{\tilde{\alpha}} \cup \mathring{\tilde{U}}_{2,\tilde{\alpha}}$$

and

$$\tilde{g}_2 \circ \tilde{g}_1 \circ \tilde{g}(\tilde{\alpha}) \subset \mathring{\tilde{V}}_{\tilde{\alpha}}.$$

We will now build homeomorphisms g_3 and g_4 of S supported respectively in $\bigcup_{\alpha \in A} V_\alpha$ and U_2 such that, for any edge $\tilde{\alpha}$ in \tilde{A} , the homeomorphism $\tilde{g}_4 \circ \tilde{g}_3 \circ \tilde{g}_2 \circ \tilde{g}_1 \circ \tilde{g}$ pointwise fixes $\partial \mathring{\tilde{V}}_{\tilde{\alpha}}$.

We consider for g_3 a homeomorphism supported in $\bigcup_{\alpha \in A} V_\alpha$ which satisfies the following properties:

- the homeomorphism g_3 pointwise fixes $g_2 \circ g_1 \circ g(\alpha)$;
- for any connected component C of $g_2 \circ g_1 \circ g(\partial V_\alpha) \cap \mathring{V}_\alpha$, we have: $g_3(C) \subset \mathring{U}_2$.

Then, the set $g_3 \circ g_2 \circ g_1 \circ g(\partial V_\alpha) \Delta \partial V_\alpha$ is included in \mathring{U}_2 .

We impose that the homeomorphism g_4 is supported in U_2 and satisfies the following property: the homeomorphism g_4 is equal to $(g_3 \circ g_2 \circ g_1 \circ g)^{-1}$ on the closed set $g_3 \circ g_2 \circ g_1 \circ g(\partial V_\alpha)$. The construction of g_3 has enabled the construction of g_4 with the above properties. Thus, as the homeomorphism $g_4 \circ g_3 \circ g_2 \circ g_1 \circ g$ pointwise fixes $\bigcup_{\alpha \in A} \partial V_\alpha$, the map $g_5 : S \rightarrow S$, which is equal to $g_4 \circ g_3 \circ g_2 \circ g_1 \circ g$ on $\bigcup_{\alpha \in A} V_\alpha$ and to the identity outside this set, is a homeomorphism of S supported in $\bigcup_{\alpha \in A} V_\alpha$. Let then $g_6 = (g_5 \circ g_4 \circ g_3 \circ g_2 \circ g_1 \circ g)^{-1}$.

The homeomorphism g_6 is then supported in U_2 and we have:

$$g = g_1^{-1} \circ g_2^{-1} \circ g_3^{-1} \circ g_4^{-1} \circ g_5^{-1} \circ g_6^{-1}.$$

This implies that $\text{Frag}_{\mathcal{U}}(g) \leq 6$, which proves the lemma. \square

6 Case of the torus

In this section, we prove proposition 3.1 in the case of the torus $\mathbb{T}^2 = \mathbb{R}^2/\mathbb{Z}^2$. We set $D_0 = [0, 1]^2$ and the covering Π is given by the projection $\mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2/\mathbb{Z}^2$. We denote by A_0 (respectively A_1, B_0, B_1) the closed annulus $[-\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}] \times \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} \subset \mathbb{T}^2$ (respectively $[\frac{1}{4}, 1] \times \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} \times [-\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}], \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} \times [\frac{1}{4}, 1]$). For an integer i , we denote by \tilde{A}_0^i (respectively $\tilde{A}_1^i, \tilde{B}_0^i, \tilde{B}_1^i$) the band of the plane $[i - \frac{1}{4}, i + \frac{1}{2}] \times \mathbb{R}$ (respectively $[i + \frac{1}{4}, i + 1] \times \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R} \times [i - \frac{1}{4}, i + \frac{1}{2}], \mathbb{R} \times [i + \frac{1}{4}, i + 1]$). Finally, for $i \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $j \in \{0, 1\}$, we denote by $\tilde{\alpha}_j^i$ (respectively $\tilde{\beta}_j^i$) the curve $\{i + \frac{j}{2}\} \times \mathbb{R}$ (respectively $\mathbb{R} \times \{i + \frac{j}{2}\}$). The cover \mathcal{U} of the torus \mathbb{T}^2 that we consider is the following:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{U} &= \{I \times J, I, J \in \{[-\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}], [\frac{1}{4}, 1]\}\} \\ &= \{A_j \cap B_{j'}, j, j' \in \{0, 1\}\}. \end{aligned}$$

For a compact subset A of \mathbb{R}^2 , we set:

$$\text{length}(A) = \text{card} \{(i, j) \in \mathbb{Z} \times \{0, 1\}, \tilde{\alpha}_j^i \cap A \neq \emptyset\}$$

and:

$$\text{height}(A) = \text{card} \{(i, j) \in \mathbb{Z} \times \{0, 1\}, \tilde{\beta}_j^i \cap A \neq \emptyset\}.$$

Let us notice that, for any compact subset A of \mathbb{R}^2 , we have:

$$\begin{cases} \text{length}(A) \leq 2\text{diam}_{\mathcal{D}}(A) \\ \text{height}(A) \leq 2\text{diam}_{\mathcal{D}}(A) \end{cases}.$$

Let us fix a homeomorphism g in $\text{Homeo}_0(\mathbb{T}^2)$ and a lift \tilde{g} of g . Let $i_{max,\alpha} \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $j_{max,\alpha} \in \{0, 1\}$ (respectively $i_{max,\beta}$ and $j_{max,\beta}$) be the integers which satisfy:

$$i_{max,\alpha} + \frac{1}{2}j_{max,\alpha} = \max \left\{ i + \frac{1}{2}j, \tilde{g}(D_0) \cap \tilde{\alpha}_j^i \neq \emptyset \right\}$$

(respectively:

$$i_{max,\beta} + \frac{1}{2}j_{max,\beta} = \max \left\{ i + \frac{1}{2}j, \tilde{g}(D_0) \cap \tilde{\beta}_j^i \neq \emptyset \right\}.$$

We consider the couple (i_α, j_α) (respectively (i_β, j_β)) so that the interior of the band $\tilde{A}_{j_\alpha}^{i_\alpha}$ (respectively $\tilde{B}_{j_\beta}^{i_\beta}$) contains the curve $\tilde{\alpha}_{j_{max,\alpha}}^{i_{max,\alpha}} = \tilde{\alpha}_{max}$ (respectively $\tilde{\beta}_{j_{max,\beta}}^{i_{max,\beta}} = \tilde{\beta}_{max}$). Suppose that $\text{height}(\tilde{g}(D_0)) > 3$ or that $\text{length}(\tilde{g}(D_0)) > 3$. Notice that the connected components of $\tilde{A}_{j_\alpha} \cap g(\Pi(\partial D_0))$ can be split into two classes:

- on the one hand, the connected component which are homeomorphic to \mathbb{R} which will be called *regular connected component* of $\tilde{A}_{j_\alpha} \cap g(\Pi(\partial D_0))$;
- on the other hand, there exists at most one connected component homeomorphic to the union of two transverse straight lines in \mathbb{R}^2 . This is the connected component which contains the point $g(0, 0)$.

We will call it *singular connected component* of $\tilde{A}_{j_\alpha} \cap g(\Pi(\partial D_0))$.

We claim then that one of the two following cases is then realized.

First case. There exists a connected component \tilde{C} of $\Pi^{-1}(\tilde{A}_{j_\alpha}) \cap \tilde{g}(\partial D_0)$ such that:

- the ends of \tilde{C} belong to two different connected component of the boundary of $\Pi^{-1}(A_{j_\alpha})$.
- $\text{height}(\tilde{C}) \leq 3$.

Second case. There exists a connected component \tilde{C} of $\Pi^{-1}(\tilde{B}_{j_\beta}) \cap \tilde{g}(\partial D_0)$ such that:

- the ends of \tilde{C} belong to two different connected component of the boundary of $\Pi^{-1}(B_{j_\beta})$.
- $\text{length}(\tilde{C}) \leq 3$.

Let us prove that one of these two cases is realized. Suppose first that the length of $\tilde{g}(D_0)$ is greater than 3. Then, there exists a connected component \tilde{C} of $\Pi^{-1}(\tilde{A}_{j_\alpha}) \cap \tilde{g}(\partial D_0)$ whose ends belong to different boundary components of $\Pi^{-1}(A_{j_\alpha})$. If the first case is not realized, the height of \tilde{C} is greater than 3. Then, there exists a connected component \tilde{C}' of $\tilde{B}_{j_\beta} \cap \tilde{C}$ whose ends belong to two different connected components of the boundary of B_{j_β} . In this case, the length of the component \tilde{C}' is at most 1: the second case is realized. Finally, if the length of $\tilde{g}(D_0)$ is smaller or equal to 3 and the height of this compact is greater than 3, then any connected component of $\Pi^{-1}(\tilde{B}_{j_\beta}) \cap \tilde{g}(\partial D_0)$ satisfies the properties of the second case.

The following two lemmas will allow us to conclude the proof of proposition 3.1 in the case of the 2-dimensional torus.

Lemma 6.1. *In the first case above, there exists a homeomorphism h supported in A_{j_α} which satisfies the following properties:*

- if $p_2 : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ denotes the projection on the second coordinate, we have:

$$\sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^2} |p_2 \circ \tilde{h}(x) - p_2(x)| < 3;$$

- $\text{height}(\tilde{h} \circ \tilde{g}(D_0)) \leq \text{height}(\tilde{g}(D_0))$;
- $\text{length}(\tilde{h} \circ \tilde{g}(D_0)) \leq \text{length}(\tilde{g}(D_0)) - 1$.

We have of course a symmetric statement in the second case.

Lemma 6.2. *There exists a constant $C' > 0$ such that, for any homeomorphism g in $\text{Homeo}_0(\mathbb{T}^2)$ which satisfy the following properties:*

$$\begin{cases} \text{largeur}(\tilde{g}(D_0)) \leq 3 \\ \text{hauteur}(\tilde{g}(D_0)) \leq 3 \end{cases},$$

we have:

$$\text{Frag}_{\mathcal{U}}(g) \leq C'.$$

Proof of proposition 3.1 in the case of the torus \mathbb{T}^2 . Using the case of the annulus treated by proposition 5.3, we see that there exists a constant $C > 0$ such that, for any homeomorphism h supported in A_{j_α} (respectively in B_{j_β}) with

$$\sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^2} |p_2 \circ \tilde{h}(x) - p_2(x)| < 3$$

(respectively

$$\sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^2} |p_1 \circ \tilde{h}(x) - p_1(x)| < 3),$$

we have:

$$\text{Frag}_{\mathcal{U}}(h) \leq C.$$

Using lemma 6.1, we see that after composition of the homeomorphism g by at most

$$C \cdot (\max(\text{hauteur}(\tilde{g}(D_0)) - 3, 0) + \max(\text{largeur}(\tilde{g}(D_0)) - 3, 0))$$

homeomorphisms with support included in one of the discs of \mathcal{U} , we obtain a homeomorphism f_1 which satisfies the hypothesis of lemma 6.2:

$$\text{Frag}_{\mathcal{U}}(f_1) \leq C'.$$

Therefore:

$$\text{Frag}_{\mathcal{U}}(g) \leq 4C \text{diam}_{\mathcal{D}}(\tilde{g}(D_0)) + C'.$$

The proposition is proved in the case of the torus \mathbb{T}^2 . \square

Let us now turn to the proof of the two above lemmas.

Proof of lemma 6.1. Suppose we are in the first case (the proof in the second case is identical). We consider a homeomorphism h supported in A_{j_α} which satisfies the following three properties:

1. for any regular connected component C of $g(\Pi(\partial D_0)) \cap \mathring{A}_{j_\alpha}$ whose both ends belong to the same connected component of A_{j_α} , we have:

$$h(C) \cap \Pi(\tilde{\alpha}_{j_{max}, \alpha}^{i_{max}, \alpha}) = \emptyset$$

and, if we denote by \tilde{C} the lift of C which is included in $\tilde{g}(\partial D_0)$ and by q_{min} and q_{max} the ends of \tilde{C} with $p_2(q_{min}) < p_2(q_{max})$, then:

$$p_2(\tilde{h}(\tilde{C})) = [p_2(q_{min}), p_2(q_{max})];$$

2. the homeomorphism h fixes the projection of any connected component of $\tilde{g}(\partial D_0) \cap \Pi^{-1}(\mathring{A}_{j_\alpha})$ whose ends belong to different connected components of the boundary of $\Pi^{-1}(A_{j_\alpha})$;
3. If the point $g(0,0)$ belongs to \mathring{A}_{j_α} , we add the following third condition. Let C_0 be the singular connected component of $g(\Pi(\partial D_0)) \cap \mathring{A}_{j_\alpha}$. If there exists a lift \tilde{C}_0 of the component C_0 which meets $\tilde{g}(\partial D_0)$ and the curve $\tilde{\alpha}_{max}$, we impose the following condition. Let us denote by C_1, C_2, C_3 and C_4 the connected component of $C_0 - \{g(0,0)\}$. Only three of these connected components admit a lift included in $\tilde{g}(D_0)$ which meets the interior of $\mathring{A}_{j_\alpha}^{i_\alpha}$: for the last connected component, the two lifts of this one included in $\tilde{g}(D_0)$ are necessarily included in the interior of $\mathring{A}_{j_\alpha}^{i_\alpha-1}$. We may suppose that these three connected components are C_1, C_2 and C_3 . Let \tilde{C}_1, \tilde{C}_2 and \tilde{C}_3 be the respective lifts of C_1, C_2 and C_3 so that these three lifts have a common end \tilde{q} . For an integer i between 1 and 3, let \tilde{q}_i be the end of \tilde{C}_i different from the point \tilde{q} . We may suppose that:

$$p_2(\tilde{q}_1) < p_2(\tilde{q}_2) < p_2(\tilde{q}_3).$$

Then, for any integer i between 1 and 3, we add the following condition:

$$h(C_i) \cap \tilde{\alpha}_{max} = \emptyset.$$

Moreover:

$$\begin{aligned} p_2(\tilde{h}(\tilde{C}_1)) &= [p_2(\tilde{q}_1), p_2(\tilde{q}_2)], \\ p_2(\tilde{h}(\tilde{C}_2)) &= \{p_2(\tilde{q}_2)\}, \\ p_2(\tilde{h}(\tilde{C}_3)) &= [p_2(\tilde{q}_2), p_2(\tilde{q}_3)]. \end{aligned}$$

We claim that such a homeomorphism h satisfies the wanted properties. First, the existence of a connected component \tilde{C} of $\Pi^{-1}(\mathring{A}_{j_\alpha}) \cap \tilde{g}(\partial D_0)$ whose ends belong to two different connected components of the boundary of $\Pi^{-1}(A_{j_\alpha})$ and whose height is less than or equal to 3 (and therefore $\sup p_2(\tilde{C}) - \inf p_2(\tilde{C}) \leq 2$) and the fact that the homeomorphism h pointwise fixes the projection of this connected component imply that:

$$\sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^2} |p_2 \circ \tilde{h}(x) - p_2(x)| < 3.$$

The condition on the ordinates of the images by h of the connected component of $\mathring{A}_{j_\alpha} \cap g(\Pi(\partial D_0))$ imply that:

$$\text{hauteur}(\tilde{h} \circ \tilde{g}(D_0)) \leq \text{hauteur}(\tilde{g}(D_0)).$$

Finally, by construction, the set $\tilde{h} \circ \tilde{g}(D_0)$ does not meet the curve $\tilde{\alpha}_{j_{\max}, \alpha}^{i_{\max}, \alpha}$ and meets only curves of the form $\tilde{\alpha}_j^i$ already met by the set $\tilde{g}(D_0)$. Thus:

$$\text{length}(\tilde{h} \circ \tilde{g}(D_0)) \leq \text{length}(\tilde{g}(D_0)) - 1.$$

Le lemme 6.1 est démontré. □

Proof of lemma 6.2. During this proof, we will often use the following result, which is a direct consequence of proposition 3.2 in the case of the annulus. There exists a constant $\lambda > 0$ such that, for any homeomorphism η in $\text{Homeo}_0(\mathbb{T}^2)$ supported in \mathring{A}_0 or in \mathring{A}_1 which satisfies:

$$\text{hauteur}(\tilde{\eta}(D_0)) \leq 12,$$

we have:

$$\text{Frag}_{\mathcal{U}}(\eta) \leq \lambda.$$

To start with, notice that the inequality $\text{largeur}(\tilde{g}(D_0)) \leq 3$ implies the inequality $\text{largeur}(\tilde{g}(\tilde{\alpha}_0^0)) \leq 1$. Indeed, suppose that $\text{largeur}(\tilde{g}(\tilde{\alpha}_0^0)) > 1$. As one of the edges of the square ∂D_0 is included in $\tilde{\alpha}_0^0$ and as the curve $\tilde{g}(\tilde{\alpha}_0^1)$ meets two curves among the $\tilde{\alpha}_j^i$ that $\tilde{g}(\tilde{\alpha}_0^0)$ does not meet, we have:

$$\text{largeur}(\tilde{g}(D_0)) \geq \text{largeur}(\tilde{g}(\tilde{\alpha}_0^0)) + 2 > 3.$$

Now, let g be a homeomorphism which satisfies the hypothesis of lemma 6.2. We denote by $n(\tilde{g}(\tilde{\alpha}_0^0))$ the number of connected components of $\bigcup_{i,j} \partial \tilde{A}_j^i$ met by the path $\tilde{g}(\tilde{\alpha}_0^0)$. As the length of $\tilde{g}(\tilde{\alpha}_0^0)$ is less than or equal to 1, then $n(\tilde{g}(\tilde{\alpha}_0^0)) \leq 3$. We will now prove that, after if necessary composing g by a homeomorphism whose fragmentation length with respect to \mathcal{U} is less than or equal to 3λ , we may suppose that $n(\tilde{g}(\tilde{\alpha}_0^0)) = 0$.

Suppose that $n(\tilde{g}(\tilde{\alpha}_0^0)) > 0$. Choose a couple $(i_0, j_0) \in \mathbb{Z} \times \{0, 1\}$ such that: the set $\tilde{g}(D_0)$ meets $\tilde{A}_{j_0}^{i_0}$ but meets only one connected component of the boundary of $\tilde{A}_{j_0}^{i_0}$ that we denote by c_{i_0, j_0} . Let $\tilde{A}_{j_1}^{i_1}$ be the unique band among the \tilde{A}_j^i whose interior contains the curve c_{i_0, j_0} . We have then: $j_1 \neq j_0$.

For instance, the band $\tilde{A}_{j_0}^{i_0}$ can be the rightmost band met by the path $\tilde{g}(\tilde{\alpha}_0^0)$.

First case. We suppose that the set $\tilde{g}(D_0)$ meets the two connected components of the boundary of $\tilde{A}_{j_1}^{i_1}$. We consider a homeomorphism h in $\text{Homeo}_0(\mathbb{T}^2)$ with support included in the interior of A_{j_0} which satisfies the following properties:

- for any connected component \tilde{C} of $\tilde{g}(\partial D_0) \cap \Pi^{-1}(A_{j_0})$ which is not included in the interior of A_{j_1} , we have:

$$\begin{cases} h(\Pi(\tilde{C})) \subset \mathring{A}_{j_1} \\ p_2(h(\Pi(\tilde{C}))) \subset p_2(\Pi(\tilde{C})) \end{cases} ;$$

- the homeomorphism h pointwise fixes the other connected components of $g(\Pi(\partial D_0)) \cap A_{j_0}$;
- $\sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^2} |p_2 \circ \tilde{h}(x) - p_2(x)| < 2$;

Notice that the penultimate condition is compatible with the other ones. Indeed, as the height of $\tilde{g}(D_0)$ is less than or equal to 3, then, for any connected component \tilde{C} of $\tilde{g}(\partial D_0) \cap \Pi^{-1}(A_{j_0})$, we have: $\text{hauteur}(\tilde{C}) \leq 3$. Therefore, we can choose h so that the support of h is included in a disjoint union of discs which have a height less than or equal to three. For such a homeomorphism h , the following properties are satisfied:

$$\begin{cases} \text{Frag}_{\mathcal{U}}(h) \leq \lambda \\ n(\tilde{h} \circ \tilde{g}(\tilde{\alpha}_0^0)) < n(\tilde{g}(\tilde{\alpha}_0^0)) \\ \text{height}(\tilde{h} \circ \tilde{g}(D_0)) \leq \text{height}(\tilde{g}(D_0)) \end{cases}.$$

The second one comes from the fact that the set $\tilde{h} \circ \tilde{g}(\tilde{\alpha}_0^0)$ does not meet anymore one of the connected components of the boundary of $\tilde{A}_{j_1}^{i_1}$.

Second case. Suppose that the set $\tilde{g}(D_0)$ does not meet the boundary of $\tilde{A}_{i_1}^{j_1}$. In an analogous way, we build a homeomorphism in $\text{Homeo}_0(\mathbb{T}^2)$ supported in \tilde{A}_{j_1} such that the curve $\tilde{h} \circ \tilde{g}(\tilde{\alpha}_0^0)$ does not meet the band $\tilde{A}_{j_0}^{i_0}$ anymore and such that:

$$\begin{cases} \text{Frag}_{\mathcal{U}}(h) \leq \lambda \\ n(\tilde{h} \circ \tilde{g}(\tilde{\alpha}_0^0)) < n(\tilde{g}(\tilde{\alpha}_0^0)) \\ \text{height}(\tilde{h} \circ \tilde{g}(D_0)) \leq \text{height}(\tilde{g}(D_0)) \end{cases}.$$

Thus, it suffices to prove the following property. There exists a constant $C > 0$ such that, if g is a homeomorphism in $\text{Homeo}_0(\mathbb{T}^2)$ with $n(\tilde{g}(\tilde{\alpha}_0^0)) = 0$ and $\text{hauteur}(\tilde{g}(D_0)) \leq 3$, then $\text{Frag}_{\mathcal{U}}(g) \leq C$. Let us consider such a homeomorphism g .

First case. $g(\alpha_0) \not\subset A_0$. Let us consider a homeomorphism h supported in the annulus A_1 which preserves the horizontal foliation such that: $h(g(\alpha_0)) \subset A_0$. The preservation of this foliation implies that $\text{Frag}_{\mathcal{U}}(h) \leq \lambda$. We are led to the second case.

Second case. $g(\alpha_0) \subset A_0$. Let us consider a homeomorphism h supported in the annulus A_0 which is equal to the homeomorphism g on a neighbourhood of the curve α_0 . As the height of $\tilde{g}(D_0)$ is less than or equal to 3, we may suppose moreover that: $\text{hauteur}(\tilde{h}(D_0)) \leq 3$, because we may suppose that $\sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^2} \|\tilde{h}(\tilde{x}) - \tilde{x}\| < 2$. Thus, we have $\text{Frag}_{\mathcal{U}}(h) \leq \lambda$. Moreover:

$$\text{hauteur}(\tilde{h}^{-1} \circ \tilde{g}(D_0)) \leq 6.$$

We have pointwise fixed α which is one of the boundary components of A_1 . By an analogous procedure, we can find a homeomorphism h' such that $h'^{-1} \circ h^{-1} \circ g$ pointwise fixes a neighbourhood of the boundary of A_1 and such that:

$$\begin{cases} \text{Frag}_{\mathcal{U}}(h') \leq 2\lambda \\ \text{hauteur}(\tilde{h}'^{-1} \circ \tilde{h}^{-1} \circ \tilde{g}(D_0)) \leq 12 \end{cases}.$$

We denote by h_1 the homeomorphism supported in A_1 which is equal to $h'^{-1} \circ h^{-1} \circ g$ on A_1 . The height of $\tilde{h}_1(D_0)$ is less than or equal to 12 and that is why: $\text{Frag}_{\mathcal{U}}(h_1) \leq \lambda$. Moreover, the homeomorphism $h_2 = h_1^{-1} \circ h'^{-1} \circ h^{-1} \circ g$ is supported in A_2 . The image of D_0 under \tilde{h}_2 is less than or equal to 12: $\text{Frag}_{\mathcal{U}}(h_2) \leq \lambda$. Finally, $\text{Frag}_{\mathcal{U}}(g) \leq 5\lambda$ in this case. Lemma 6.2 is proved. \square

7 Case of higher genus closed surfaces

In this section, we prove proposition 3.1 for a higher genus closed surface S . Let us begin by describing the cover \mathcal{U} that we use in what follows. Let p be the point of S which is the image under Π of a vertex of the polygon ∂D_0 . Let us denote by \tilde{A} the set of edges of the polygon ∂D_0 and by A the set of curves which are the images under Π of an edge in \tilde{A} . Let:

$$B = \left\{ \gamma(\alpha), \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha \in \tilde{A} \\ \gamma \in \Pi_1(S) \end{array} \right\} \right\} = \Pi^{-1}(\Pi(\tilde{A})).$$

We denote by U_0 a closed disc of S whose interior contains the point p and which satisfies the following property: if \tilde{U}_0 is a lift of U_0 and \tilde{p} is a lift of the point p , then the disc \tilde{U}_0 meets only edges in B for

which one end is \tilde{p} and the boundary $\partial\tilde{U}_0$ meets each of them in exactly one point. For any edge α in A , we denote by V_α a closed disc which does not contain the point p so that the following properties are satisfied:

- for any edge α in A , the set $V_\alpha \cup U_0$ is a neighbourhood of the edge α ;
- for any edge α in A , the set $V_\alpha \cap U_0$ is the disjoint union of two closed discs;
- the discs V_α are pairwise disjoint.

We denote by U_1 a closed disc which contains the union of the V_α . Finally, we denote by U_2 a closed disc which does not meet any edge in A and which satisfies the following properties:

- for any edge α in A , the closed set $U_2 \cap V_\alpha$ is homeomorphic to the disjoint union of two closed discs;
- the union of the interior of the disc U_2 with the interior of the disc U_0 and with the interiors of the discs V_α is equal to S ;
- the closed set $(\bigcup_\alpha V_\alpha \cup U_2) \cap U_0$ is homeomorphic to an annulus for which one component of the boundary is ∂U_0 .

Let $\mathcal{U} = \{U_0, U_1, U_2\}$. The two following lemmas will allow us to conclude the proof of proposition 3.1.

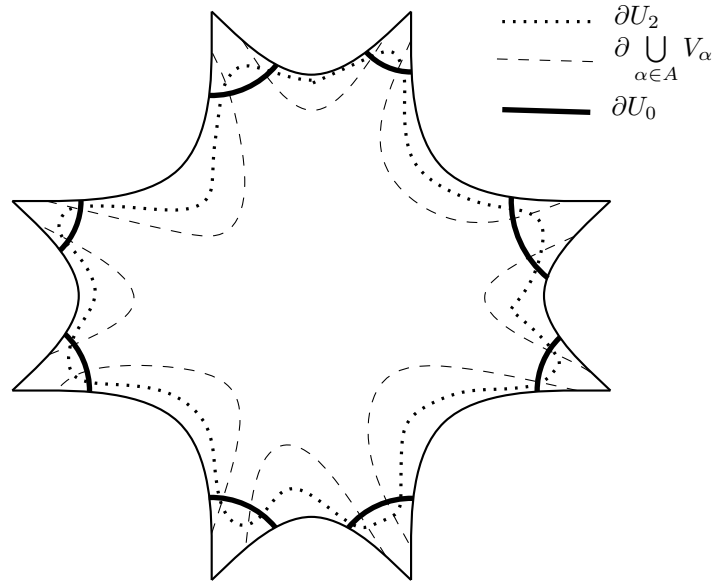


Figure 9: Notations in the case of higher genus closed surfaces

Lemma 7.1. *Let f be a homeomorphism in $\text{Homeo}_0(S)$. Suppose that $\text{el}_{D_0}(\tilde{f}(D_0)) \geq 4g$. Then there exists a homeomorphism h in $\text{Homeo}_0(S)$ which satisfies the following properties:*

- $\text{Frag}_{\mathcal{U}}(h) \leq 8g - 2$;
- $\text{el}_{D_0}(h \circ \tilde{f}(D_0)) \leq \text{el}_{D_0}(\tilde{f}(D_0)) - 1$.

Remark We did not try to have an optimal upper bound of the fragmentation length of a homeomorphism with $\text{el}_{D_0}(\tilde{h} \circ \tilde{f}(D_0)) \leq \text{el}_{D_0}(\tilde{f}(D_0)) - 1$.

Lemma 7.2. *There exists a constant $C' > 0$ such that, for any homeomorphism f in $\text{Homeo}_0(S)$ with $\text{el}_{D_0}(\tilde{f}(D_0)) \leq 4g$, we have:*

$$\text{Frag}_{\mathcal{U}}(f) \leq C'.$$

End of the proof of proposition 3.1. Case of a higher genus closed surface. As, by the Lefschetz fixed point theorem, the homeomorphism f has a contractible fixed point, then

$$\tilde{f}(D_0) \cap D_0 \neq \emptyset$$

and

$$\text{el}_{D_0}(\tilde{f}(D_0)) \leq \text{diam}_{\mathcal{D}}(\tilde{f}(D_0)).$$

Therefore, the two above lemmas allow us to conclude the proof of proposition 3.1. \square

To complete the proof of lemma 7.1, we will need some combinatoric lemmas on the group $\Pi_1(S)$ which we state in the following subsection.

7.1 Some combinatoric lemmas

Let us recall that two fundamental domains D_1 and D_2 in \mathcal{D} are said to be *adjacent* if the intersection of D_1 with D_2 is an edge common to the polygons ∂D_1 and ∂D_2 . Let us recall also that \mathcal{G} is a generating set of $\Pi_1(S)$ consisting of deck transformations which send the fundamental domain D_0 to a fundamental domain adjacent to D_0 .

We call *geodesic word* a word γ whose letters are elements of $\mathcal{G} \subset \Pi_1(S)$ such that the length of the word γ is equal to $l_{\mathcal{G}}(\gamma)$ (by abuse, we denote also by γ the image of the word γ in the group $\Pi_1(S)$).

We now describe a more geometric way to see the words whose letters are elements of \mathcal{G} . We call *path in \mathcal{D} of origin D_0* any finite sequence (D_0, D_1, \dots, D_p) of fundamental domains in \mathcal{D} such that two consecutive fundamental domains in this sequence are adjacent. Such a path in \mathcal{D} is said to be *geodesic* if, moreover, for any index i , $d_{\mathcal{D}}(D_0, D_i) = i$. Notice that there is a bijective map between words on the elements of \mathcal{G} and the paths of origin D_0 in \mathcal{D} : to a word $l_1 \dots l_p$, one can associate the path $(D_0, l_1(D_0), l_1 l_2(D_0), \dots, l_1 l_2 \dots l_p(D_0))$. This last application is a bijective map and sends the geodesic words to geodesic paths in \mathcal{D} .

For a homeomorphism h in $\text{Homeo}_0(S)$, we call *maximal face* for h any fundamental domain in \mathcal{D} at distance $\text{el}_{D_0}(\bar{h}(D_0))$ from D_0 . We want to prove that, after a composition of h with a number independent from h of homeomorphisms supported in one of the discs in \mathcal{U} , the image of D_0 does not meet maximal faces for h anymore. There will be two kinds of maximal faces for h . The first ones, which we call *non-exceptional*, are not a problem: after a composition by four homeomorphisms each supported in one of the discs of \mathcal{U} , the image of the fundamental domain D_0 will not meet these faces anymore. These faces are the ones which satisfy the following property: in the set of faces adjacent to D , there is only one element which is at distance $d_{\mathcal{D}}(D, D_0) - 1$ from D_0 . The faces in \mathcal{D} which do not satisfy this property are called *exceptional*. We will succeed in treating their case by understanding the relative arrangement of the nearby fundamental domains in \mathcal{D} .

Let us describe more precisely the crucial property which we use in the proof. Let us denote by D an exceptional face and by γ a geodesic word such that $\gamma(D_0) = D$. Let $(D_0, D_1, \dots, D_M = D)$ be the geodesic path in \mathcal{D} which corresponds to the geodesic word γ . We will soon see (see lemma 7.3) that the $2g - 1$ last faces in this sequence have a common vertex. The crucial property will be the following: *if $1 \leq k \leq 2g - 2$, for any geodesic path of the form $(D_0, \dots, D_{M-k}, D'_{M-k+1}, \dots, D'_M)$, where the face D'_{M-k+1} is different from the face D_{M-k+1} , then the faces D'_{M-k+1}, \dots, D'_M are not exceptional* (see lemma 7.5).

By replacing the face D_0 by any other fundamental domain D_1 in \mathcal{D} and the generating set \mathcal{G} by the generating set consisting of deck transformations which send D_1 to a face adjacent to D_1 , we can define the notion of exceptional faces with respect to D_1 . All the statements which follow and deal with exceptional faces (with respect to D_0) can be generalized to the case of an exceptional face with respect to any fundamental domain in \mathcal{D} . We tacitly use this remark during the proof of lemma 7.6.

Let:

$$\mathcal{G} = \{a_i^\epsilon, 1 \leq i \leq g \text{ et } \epsilon \in \{-1, 1\}\} \cup \{b_i^\epsilon, 1 \leq i \leq g \text{ et } \epsilon \in \{-1, 1\}\}$$

so that:

$$\Pi_1(S) = \langle (a_i)_{1 \leq i \leq g}, (b_i)_{1 \leq i \leq g} | [a_1, b_1] \dots [a_g, b_g] = 1 \rangle.$$

Let us denote by Λ the set of cyclic permutations of the words $[a_1, b_1] \dots [a_g, b_g]$ and $[b_g, a_g] \dots [b_1, a_1]$. In terms of paths in \mathcal{D} , these words correspond to a circle around one of the vertices of the polygon ∂D_0 :

Lemma 7.3. *For any face D in \mathcal{D} and any word $\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_{4g}$ in Λ , the faces $\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_i(D)$, for $1 \leq i \leq 4g$, have a common point.*

Proof. We prove that, given a word λ in Λ the fundamental domains $\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_i(D_0)$, for $1 \leq i \leq 4g$, have a common point. This last property implies the lemma by transitivity of the action of the group $\Pi_1(S)$ on the set \mathcal{D} .

Let us denote by X the set of $4g$ -tuples $(\delta_i)_{1 \leq i \leq 4g}$ of elements of \mathcal{D} which satisfy the following properties:

- $\delta_{4g} = D_0$;
- there exists a vertex \tilde{p} of D_0 such that the set of elements of \mathcal{D} which contain the point \tilde{p} is $\{\delta_i, 1 \leq i \leq 4g\}$;
- any circle centered at \tilde{p} of sufficiently small diameter and counterclockwise oriented meets successively the fundamental domains $\delta_1, \dots, \delta_{4g}$ in this order. In particular, the faces δ_i and δ_{i+1} are adjacent.

The set X is naturally isomorphic to the set of vertices of the polygon ∂D_0 . An element $a = (\delta_i)_{1 \leq i \leq 4g}$ in X is associated to a word $\varphi(a) = \lambda = \lambda_1 \dots \lambda_{4g}$ in Λ defined the following way: the letter λ_1 is the unique deck transformation in \mathcal{G} which sends D_0 to δ_1 . The second letter λ_2 is the unique deck transformation in \mathcal{G} such that $\lambda_1 \lambda_2(D_0) = \delta_2$. Likewise, if we suppose that we have built the letters $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_i$ such that $\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_i(D_0) = \delta_i$, the letter λ_{i+1} is defined by the relation $\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_{i+1}(D_0) = \delta_{i+1}$. Finally, we have: $\delta_1 \dots \delta_{4g}(D_0) = D_0$ so the word $\delta_1 \dots \delta_{4g}$ belongs to the set Λ .

Thus, we have built an injective map which, to any vertex \tilde{p} of D_0 , associates a word λ in Λ such that the fundamental domains $\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_i(D_0)$, for $1 \leq i \leq 4g$, have \tilde{p} as common point. Notice that the word λ^{-1} satisfies also this last property. Moreover, as the cardinality of the set Λ is $4g$ and as the cardinality of the set of vertices of the polygon ∂D_0 is $2g$, we obtain the following property: for a word λ in Λ , the fundamental domains $\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_i(D_0)$, for $1 \leq i \leq 4g$, have a common point. \square

The following lemma describes the shape of the geodesic words which send the face D_0 to an exceptional face. This lemma, as well as the combinatorial lemmas which follow, are proved at the end of this section.

Lemma 7.4. *Let D be an exceptional face distinct from D_0 . For any geodesic word γ with $\gamma(D_0) = D$, one of the two following properties holds:*

- the $2g$ last letters of the word γ are a subword of a word of Λ ;
- the $4g - 1$ last letters of γ are the concatenation of two subwords λ_1 et λ_2 with respective length $2g$ and $2g - 1$ of words of Λ such that, if we denote by a the last letter of λ_1 and b the first letter of λ_2 , then the word ab is not included in any word in Λ .

Moreover, there exists a geodesic word γ such that $\gamma(D_0) = D$ which satisfies the first property above. We denote by $l_1 \dots l_{2g}$ its $2g$ last letters, where $l_1 \dots l_{4g} \in \Lambda$. Moreover, the $2g$ first letters of any geodesic word for which this first property holds are $l_1 \dots l_{2g}$ or $l_{4g}^{-1} \dots l_{2g+1}^{-1}$.

In the case $g = 2$, an example of geodesic word associated to an exceptional face with the first property above is $[a_1, b_1] = [b_2, a_2]$ and an example of geodesic word associated to an exceptional face with the second property above is

$$\begin{aligned} a_2^{-1} b_2^{-1} a_1 b_1^2 a_1^{-1} b_1^{-1} &= a_2^{-1} b_2^{-1} a_1 b_1 a_1^{-1} [a_1, b_1] \\ &= b_2^{-1} a_2^{-1} b_1 [b_2, a_2]. \end{aligned}$$

The first property holds for this last word.

Let us fix an exceptional face D . Let $l_1 \dots l_{4g}$ be a word in Λ and γ be a geodesic word whose $2g$ last letters are $l_1 \dots l_{2g}$ such that $\gamma(D_0) = D$. Let $\gamma = \gamma' l_1 \dots l_{2g}$ and, for $0 \leq i \leq 2g$:

$$\begin{cases} D_i^1 = \gamma' l_1 \dots l_{2g-i}(D_0) \\ D_i^2 = \gamma' l_{4g}^{-1} \dots l_{2g+i+1}^{-1}(D_0) \end{cases}.$$

Then: $D_0^1 = D_0^2 = D$ et $D_{2g}^1 = D_{2g}^2$. By lemma 7.3, all the fundamental domains that we just defined meet in one point: they are the elements of the set of fundamental domains in \mathcal{D} which contain this point.

For a natural number $l \geq 1$, we call *face of type $(0, l)$* any fundamental domain D in \mathcal{D} which is at distance l from D_0 and which satisfies the following property: in the set of faces adjacent to D , only one element is at distance $l - 1$ from D_0 , i.e. this face is not exceptional and is at distance l from D_0 . In this case, the other faces adjacent to D are at distance $l + 1$ from the fundamental domain D_0 . This last

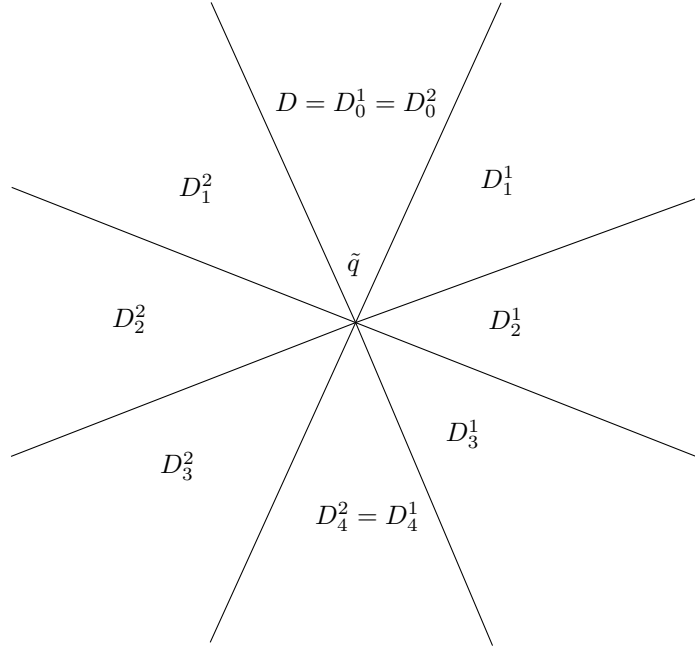


Figure 10: The D_i^j 's for a genus 2 surface

fact comes from the following remark: if we denote by m a word on elements of \mathcal{G} and by l a letter in \mathcal{G} , the elements ml and l in the group $\Pi_1(S)$ do not have the same length $l_{\mathcal{G}}$ modulo 2 as the relations which define this group have an even length. By using the notion of geodesic word, another (equivalent) definition of faces of type $(0, l)$ can be given: a face of type $(0, l)$ is a fundamental domain D in \mathcal{D} such that all the geodesic words γ with $\gamma(D_0) = D$ have the same last letter and their length is l .

For an integer k between 0 and l , we define by induction the set of faces of types (k, l) . A *face of type (k, l)* is a fundamental domain D in \mathcal{D} which is at distance $l - k$ from D_0 and which satisfies the following property: all the faces adjacent to D , except one, are of type $(k - 1, l)$. Therefore, a face of type (k, l) is also of type $(0, l - k)$ (or even $(k - i, l - i)$, for $0 \leq i \leq k$). An equivalent definition of faces of type (k, l) is the following. Let us consider a geodesic word γ' of length $l - k$ such that $\gamma'(D_0) = D$. The face D is of type (k, l) if and only if, for any reduced word m with length less than or equal to k such that the word $\gamma'm$ is reduced, the face $\gamma'm(D_0)$ is not exceptional. This definition can also be interpreted in terms of geodesic paths in \mathcal{D} . Let us denote by (D_0, \dots, D_{l-k}) a geodesic path in \mathcal{D} . The face D_{l-k} is of type (k, l) if and only if for any geodesic extension of the form $(D_0, \dots, D_{l-k}, D_{l-k+1}, \dots, D_l)$ of this last path, the faces D_{l-k}, \dots, D_l are not exceptional. The crucial property described above can be translated the following way: for any exceptional face D , for any integer $1 \leq j \leq 2g - 2$, the faces adjacent to D_j^1 and different from D_{j-1}^1 and D_{j+1}^1 are of type $(j - 1, d_{\mathcal{D}}(D, D_0))$. Notice that the face D_j^1 is not of type $(j, d_{\mathcal{D}}(D, D_0))$ as the face D , which is exceptional, is at distance j from D .

The following lemma will play a crucial role in the proof of lemma 7.1 and is deduced from lemma 7.4.

Lemma 7.5. *For any indices i between 1 and $2g - 2$ and $j \in \{1, 2\}$, the fundamental domains adjacent to D_i^j which are different from D_{i+1}^j and from D_{i-1}^j are of type $(i - 1, d_{\mathcal{D}}(D_0, D))$.*

The following lemma is symmetric to lemma 7.4.

Lemma 7.6. *Let D_1 be a fundamental domain in \mathcal{D} . Suppose that there exist two geodesic words with distinct first letters a and b such that:*

$$\gamma_1(D_0) = \gamma_2(D_0) = D_1.$$

Notice that, in this case, the fundamental domain D_0 is an exceptional face with respect to D_1 . Then there exists a geodesic word γ such that $\gamma(D_0) = D_1$ whose $2g$ first letters $\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_{2g}$ are a subword of a

word $\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_{4g}$ in Λ . Moreover, the fundamental domains D_0 , $a(D_0)$ and $b(D_0)$ have a common point \tilde{p} with the following property: the fundamental domains in \mathcal{D} which contain the point \tilde{p} are of the form $\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_i(D_0)$ or $\lambda_{4g}^{-1} \dots \lambda_{4g-i+1}^{-1}(D_0)$, with $0 \leq i \leq 2g$.

For a homeomorphism h in $\text{Homeo}_0(S)$, we denote by $l(h)$ the maximum of the $d_{\mathcal{D}}(D, D_0)$, where D is a fundamental domain in \mathcal{D} which contains the image under the homeomorphism \tilde{h} of a vertex of the polygon ∂D_0 .

Lemma 7.7. *Let h be a homeomorphism in $\text{Homeo}_0(S)$. Suppose that there exists a fundamental domain D_1 in \mathcal{D} whose interior contains the image under \tilde{h} of a vertex \tilde{p} of the polygon ∂D_0 . The following conditions are then equivalent:*

1. $d_{\mathcal{D}}(D_1, D_0) = l(h)$;
2. the fundamental domain D_0 is an exceptional face with respect to D_1 .

The face D_1 is then unique among the faces which satisfy the properties above. In this case, there exists a word $\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \dots \lambda_{4g}$ in Λ and a geodesic word γ such that $\gamma(D_0) = D_1$ and the $2g$ first letters of γ are $\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \dots \lambda_{2g}$: $\gamma = \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \dots \lambda_{2g} \gamma'$. Moreover, the vertices of the polygon ∂D_0 are the points of the form $\tilde{p}_i = \lambda_i^{-1} \lambda_{i-1}^{-1} \dots \lambda_1^{-1}(\tilde{p})$ or $\tilde{p}'_i = \lambda_{4g-i+1} \lambda_{4g-i+2} \dots \lambda_{4g}(\tilde{p})$. These points are pairwise distinct except in the two following cases: $\tilde{p}'_0 = \tilde{p}_0 = \tilde{p}$ and $\tilde{p}_{2g} = \tilde{p}'_{2g}$.

Let us come now to the proof of lemma 7.1.

7.2 Proof of lemma 7.1

Proof of lemma 7.1. Let f be a homeomorphism in $\text{Homeo}_0(S)$ such that $\text{el}_{D_0}(\tilde{f}(D_0)) \geq 4g$. The proof is divided into two parts. First, we build a homeomorphism η_1 so that the set $\tilde{\eta}_1 \circ \tilde{f}(D_0)$ does not meet faces of type $(i, \text{el}_{D_0}(\tilde{f}(D_0)))$ for $0 \leq i \leq 2g - 2$ anymore. Then, we build a homeomorphism η_2 so that the set $\tilde{\eta}_2 \circ \tilde{\eta}_1 \circ \tilde{f}(D_0)$ does not meet either exceptional maximal faces for f . The constructions will be carried out so that the quantities $\text{Frag}_{\mathcal{U}}(\eta_i)$ are bounded by a constant independent from the homeomorphism f chosen. Let us precise this now.

Lemma 7.8. *Let h be a homeomorphism in $\text{Homeo}_0(S)$. Suppose that $\text{el}_{D_0}(\tilde{h}(D_0)) \geq 4g$. Then, there exists a homeomorphism η in $\text{Homeo}_0(S)$ such that:*

- $\text{Frag}_{\mathcal{U}}(\eta) \leq 4(2g - 2) + 1$;
- $\text{el}_{D_0}(\tilde{\eta} \circ \tilde{h}(D_0)) \leq \text{el}_{D_0}(\tilde{h}(D_0))$;
- one of the two following properties holds:
 1. $\text{el}_{D_0}(\tilde{\eta} \circ \tilde{h}(D_0)) \leq \text{el}_{D_0}(\tilde{h}(D_0)) - 1$;
 2. the set $\tilde{\eta} \circ \tilde{h}(D_0)$ does not meet faces of type $(i, \text{el}_{D_0}(\tilde{h}(D_0)))$ for $0 \leq i \leq 2g - 2$.

Proof. Before making the proof, notice that there are two kinds of connected components of $h(\Pi(\partial D_0)) - \Pi(\partial D_0)$: the connected components homeomorphic to \mathbb{R} which will be called *regular* and (if the image under h of the vertex of $\Pi(\partial D_0)$ does not belong to $\Pi(\partial D_0)$, what is assumed in the lemmas below to simplify) a connected component called *singular* homeomorphic to the union of $2g$ straight lines of the plane pairwise transverse which meet in one point. This last connected component is the one which contains the vertex of $\Pi(\partial D_0)$. The management of this last kind of component is technical and will require lemmas throughout the proof. The reader may skip the lemmas which deal with this singular component on first reading. The following lemma is one of those.

Lemma 7.9. *Let h be a homeomorphism in $\text{Homeo}_0(S)$. Take an integer j in $[0, 2g - 2]$. Suppose that the following properties hold:*

- $\text{el}_{D_0}(\tilde{h}(D_0)) \geq 4g$;
- the point $h(p)$ does not belong to the set $\Pi(\partial D_0)$;
- The set $\tilde{h}(D_0)$ does not meet the faces of type $(i, \text{el}_{D_0}(\tilde{h}(D_0)))$ if $0 \leq i < j$;
- the image under \tilde{h} of a vertex \tilde{p} of the polygon ∂D_0 belongs to a face D_1 of type $(j, \text{el}_{D_0}(\tilde{h}(D_0)))$.

In this case, the image under the homeomorphism \tilde{h} of any vertex of the polygon ∂D_0 different from \tilde{p} does not belong to a face of type $(j, \text{el}_{D_0}(\tilde{h}(D_0)))$. Moreover, the face D_0 is exceptional with respect to D_1 .

Proof. Suppose first that $j = 0$. Lemma 7.7 implies that the image under the homeomorphism \tilde{h} of the other vertices of the polygon ∂D_0 belong to fundamental domains in \mathcal{D} strictly closer to D_0 than D_1 . Suppose now that $j \geq 1$. We prove by contradiction that the face D_1 is exceptional with respect to D_0 . Denote by $s(D_0)$, where s is a deck transformation in \mathcal{G} , a face adjacent to D_0 which contains the point \tilde{p} . Suppose by contradiction that $d_{\mathcal{D}}(s(D_0), D_1) = d_{\mathcal{D}}(D_0, D_1) + 1$. Then:

$$\begin{cases} d_{\mathcal{D}}(D_0, s^{-1}(D_1)) = d_{\mathcal{D}}(D_0, D_1) + 1 \\ \tilde{h}(s^{-1}(\tilde{p})) \in s^{-1}(D_1) \end{cases}.$$

Let us prove then that the face $s^{-1}(D_1)$ is of type $(j-1, \text{el}_{D_0}(\tilde{h}(D_0)))$. Let γ be a geodesic word such that $\gamma(D_0) = D_1$. As $\text{el}_{D_0}(\tilde{h}(D_0)) \geq 4g$, the word γ has length at least $2g$. Moreover, as $d_{\mathcal{D}}(s(D_0), D_1) = d_{\mathcal{D}}(D_0, D_1) + 1$, the word $s^{-1}\gamma$ is geodesic. If we concatenate $i \in [0, j]$ letters a_1, a_2, \dots, a_i on the right with γ so that the word $\gamma a_1 a_2 \dots a_i$ is reduced, then the $2g$ last letters of the obtained word are not a subword of a word in Λ , as the face D_1 is of type $(j, \text{el}_{D_0}(\tilde{h}(D_0)))$. Therefore, if we concatenate $i \in [0, j-1]$ letters a_1, a_2, \dots, a_i on the right with the geodesic word $s^{-1}\gamma$ so that the obtained word is reduced, the $2g-1$ last letters of the obtained word are not a subword of a word in Λ . By lemma 7.4, the faces $s^{-1}\gamma a_1 a_2 \dots a_i(D_0)$ are not exceptional so the face $s^{-1}(D_1)$ is of type $(j-1, \text{el}_{D_0}(\tilde{h}(D_0)))$. There is a contradiction with the hypothesis of the lemma.

Thus, the face D_0 is exceptional with respect to D_1 and, using lemma 7.7, we see that the image under the homeomorphism \tilde{h} of the vertices of ∂D_0 distinct from \tilde{p} belong to fundamental domains in \mathcal{D} strictly closer to D_0 than D_1 , which proves the lemma. \square

Let $M = \text{el}_{D_0}(\tilde{h}(D_0))$. Consider a little perturbation of the identity η_0 supported in the interior of one of the discs in \mathcal{U} so that:

$$\begin{cases} \text{el}_{D_0}(\tilde{\eta}_0 \circ \tilde{h}(D_0)) \leq M \\ \eta_0 \circ h(p) \notin \Pi(\partial D_0) \end{cases}.$$

Notice that, if $\text{el}_{D_0}(\tilde{\eta}_0 \circ \tilde{h}(D_0)) \leq M-1$, then the lemma is proved with $\eta = \eta_0$. Suppose now that, for an integer $j \in [0, 2g-2]$, we have built a homeomorphism η_j in $\text{Homeo}_0(S)$ such that:

- $\text{Frag}_{\mathcal{U}}(\eta_j) \leq 4(j-1) + 1$;
- $\text{el}_{D_0}(\tilde{\eta}_j \circ \tilde{h}(D_0)) = M$;
- the set $\tilde{\eta}_j(\tilde{h}(D_0))$ does not meet the faces of type (i, M) for $0 \leq i < j$;
- the point $\eta_j \circ h(p)$ does not belong to $\Pi(\partial D_0)$.

We will then build a homeomorphism η_{j+1} so that the set $\tilde{\eta}_{j+1} \circ \tilde{h}(D_0)$ does not meet the faces of type (j, M) either. This homeomorphism will be built by composing the homeomorphism η_j by four homeomorphisms f_1, f_2, f_3 and f_4 supported each in the interior of one of the discs in \mathcal{U} . The homeomorphisms f_i for $1 \leq i \leq 3$ will satisfy the following property P :

$$\left\{ D \in \mathcal{D}, D \cap \tilde{f}_i \dots \tilde{f}_1 \circ \tilde{\eta}_j \circ \tilde{h}(D_0) \neq \emptyset \right\} = \left\{ D \in \mathcal{D}, D \cap \tilde{\eta}_j \circ \tilde{h}(D_0) \neq \emptyset \right\}.$$

If the image under $\tilde{\eta}_j \circ \tilde{h}$ of a vertex \tilde{p} of the polygon ∂D_0 belongs to a face D of type (j, M) , i.e. the homeomorphism $\eta_j \circ h$ satisfies the hypothesis of the previous lemma, we denote by \tilde{C}_1 the connected component of $\tilde{\eta}_j \circ \tilde{h}(\partial D_0) \cap \tilde{D}$ which contains the point $\tilde{\eta}_j \circ \tilde{h}(\tilde{p})$. This is the unique connected component of $\tilde{\eta}_j \circ \tilde{h}(\partial D_0) - \Pi^{-1}(\Pi(\partial D_0))$ which contains the image under the homeomorphism $\tilde{\eta}_j \circ \tilde{h}$ of a vertex of the polygon ∂D_0 which is included in a face of type (j, M) , by the previous lemma. Notice that $\Pi(\tilde{C}_1)$ is included in the singular component of $\eta_j \circ h(\Pi(D_0)) - \Pi(\partial D_0)$.

Let f_1 be a homeomorphism supported in the interior of the disc U_0 with the following properties:

- the homeomorphism f_1 globally preserves each edge in A ;
- for any connected component C of $\tilde{U}_0 \cap \eta_j \circ h(\Pi(\partial D_0))$ which does not contain the point p , we have

$$f_1(C) \subset \bigcup_{\alpha \in A} \mathring{V}_\alpha \cup \mathring{U}_2;$$

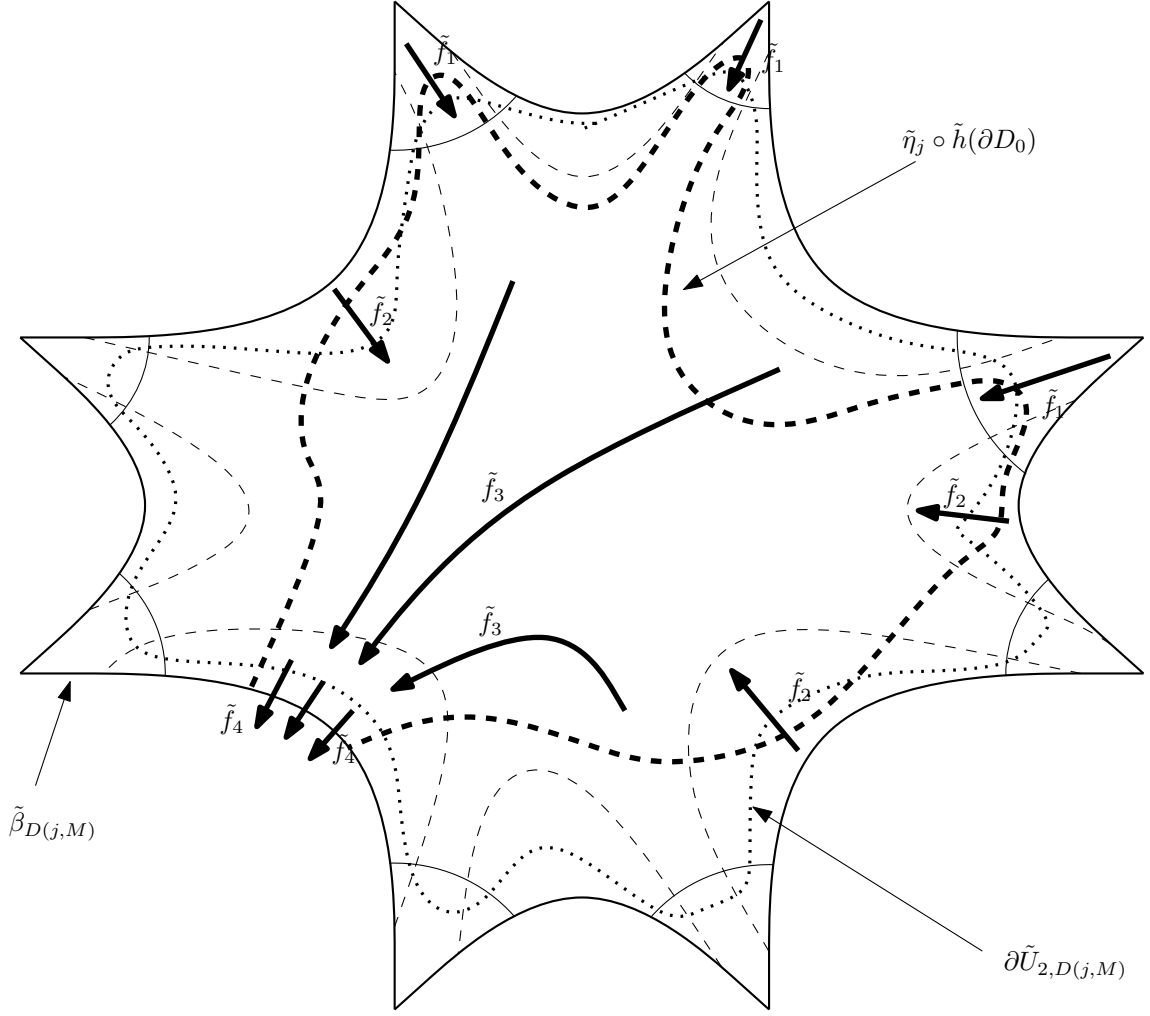


Figure 11: Idea of the proof of lemma 7.8: the face $D(j, M)$

- Treatment of the singular component: if the hypothesis of the previous lemma hold for the homeomorphism $\eta_j \circ h$, we ask moreover that the image of $\Pi(\tilde{C}_1)$ under f_1 is included in the open set

$$\bigcup_{\alpha \in A} \hat{V}_\alpha \cup \hat{U}_2.$$

Notice that this condition is not redundant with the other ones when $\Pi(\tilde{C}_1)$ is included in a connected component of $\hat{U}_0 \cap \eta_j \circ h(\Pi(\partial D_0))$ which contains the point p .

Notice that, as the set \tilde{C}_1 is included in a face of type (j, M) , the set $\overline{\Pi(\tilde{C}_1)}$ does not contain the point p (otherwise the closed set \tilde{C}_1 would meet a face of type $(j-1, M)$, which is excluded by hypothesis on the homeomorphism η_j). To build such a homeomorphism f_1 , it suffices to take the time 1 of the flow of a vector field for which the point p is a repulsive fixed point, which is tangent to the edges of A and is supported in the open disc \hat{U}_0 . As the homeomorphism f_1 globally preserves $\Pi^{-1}(\Pi(\partial D_0))$, this homeomorphism satisfies property P . Denote by $D(j, M)$ a face of type (j, M) . Recall that, by definition, if $j \geq 1$, all the faces adjacent to $D(j, M)$, except one, are of type $(j-1, M)$. Let $\tilde{\beta}_{D(j, M)}$ be the common edge to the face $D(j, M)$ and to the unique face adjacent to $D(j, M)$ which is at distance $d_{\mathcal{D}}(D(j, M), D_0) - 1$ of the fundamental domain D_0 . Then, by hypothesis, any connected component of $\tilde{\eta}_j \circ \tilde{h}(\partial D_0) \cap D(j, M)$ has ends included in the interior $\tilde{\beta}_{D(j, M)} - \partial \tilde{\beta}_{D(j, M)}$ of the edge $\tilde{\beta}_{D(j, M)}$. Let us denote by $\tilde{U}_{2, D(j, M)}$ the lift of the disc U_2 included in the fundamental domain $D(j, M)$. The construction

of the homeomorphism f_1 implies then that:

$$\tilde{f}_1 \circ \tilde{\eta}_j \circ \tilde{h}(\partial D_0) \cap D(j, M) \subset \overset{\circ}{U}_{2, D(j, M)} \cup \Pi^{-1}\left(\bigcup_{\alpha \in A} V_\alpha\right).$$

Consider a homeomorphism f_2 in $\text{Homeo}_0(S)$ which is supported in the union of the discs V_α , where α varies over A , which satisfies the following properties:

- the homeomorphism f_2 pointwise fixes all the edges in A ;
- for any edge α in A and any connected component C of $f_1 \circ \eta_j \circ h(\Pi(\partial D_0)) \cap V_\alpha$ which does not meet the edge α , we have $f_2(C) \subset \overset{\circ}{U}_2$;
- treatment of the singular component: if the homeomorphism $\eta_j \circ h$ satisfies the hypothesis of the previous lemma, we ask moreover that $f_2 \circ f_1(\Pi(\tilde{C}_1)) \subset \overset{\circ}{U}_2$.

Let $\tilde{V}_{\tilde{\beta}_{D(j, M)}}$ be the lift of the disc $V_{\Pi(\tilde{\beta}_{D(j, M)})}$ which meets the edge $\tilde{\beta}_{D(j, M)}$. As the homeomorphism \tilde{f}_2 pointwise fixes $\Pi^{-1}(\Pi(\partial D_0))$, it satisfies property P . Moreover, by construction of the homeomorphism f_2 , we have, for any face $D(j, M)$ of type (j, M) :

$$\tilde{f}_2 \circ \tilde{f}_1 \circ \tilde{\eta}_j \circ \tilde{h}(\partial D_0) \cap D(j, M) \subset \overset{\circ}{V}_{\tilde{\beta}_{D(j, M)}} \cup \overset{\circ}{U}_{2, D(j, M)}.$$

With the same method, we build a homeomorphism f_3 supported in the interior of U_2 such that, for any face $D(j, M)$ of type (j, M) , we have:

$$\tilde{f}_3 \circ \tilde{f}_2 \circ \tilde{f}_1 \circ \tilde{\eta}_j \circ \tilde{h}(\partial D_0) \cap D(j, M) \subset \overset{\circ}{V}_{\tilde{\beta}_{D(j, M)}}.$$

As this homeomorphism pointwise fixes $\Pi^{-1}(\Pi(\partial D_0))$, it also satisfies property P . Finally, let f_4 be a homeomorphism in $\text{Homeo}_0(S)$ supported in the disjoint union of open discs $\overset{\circ}{V}_\alpha$, where α varies over the set A , which satisfies the following properties for any edge α in A :

- for any connected component C of $f_3 \circ f_2 \circ f_1 \circ \eta_j \circ h(\Pi(\partial D_0)) \cap \overset{\circ}{V}_\alpha$ whose ends belong to the same connected component of $V_\alpha - \alpha$, we have $f_4(C) \cap \alpha = \emptyset$;
- the homeomorphism f_4 pointwise fixes any other regular connected component of $f_3 \circ f_2 \circ f_1 \circ \eta_j \circ h(\Pi(\partial D_0)) \cap \overset{\circ}{V}_\alpha$;
- treatment of the singular component: if the homeomorphism $\eta_j \circ h$ satisfies the hypothesis of the previous lemma, if \tilde{C}'_1 denotes the connected component of $\tilde{f}_3 \circ \tilde{f}_2 \circ \tilde{f}_1 \circ \tilde{\eta}_j \circ \tilde{h}(\partial D_0) \cap \Pi^{-1}(\cup_\alpha \overset{\circ}{V}_\alpha)$ which contains the image under the homeomorphism $\tilde{f}_3 \circ \tilde{f}_2 \circ \tilde{f}_1 \circ \tilde{\eta}_j \circ \tilde{h}$ of a vertex of the polygon ∂D_0 and which meets a face of type (j, M) , then:

$$f_4(\Pi(\tilde{C}'_1)) \cap \alpha = \emptyset.$$

- in the case where the homeomorphism $\eta_j \circ h$ does not satisfy the hypothesis of the previous lemma, then the homeomorphism f_4 pointwise fixes the potential connected component of $f_3 \circ f_2 \circ f_1 \circ \eta_j \circ h(\Pi(\partial D_0)) \cap \overset{\circ}{V}_\alpha$ which is not homeomorphic to \mathbb{R} and has ends in the two connected components of $V_\alpha - \alpha$.

We now prove that the homeomorphism $\eta_{j+1} = f_4 \circ f_3 \circ f_2 \circ f_1 \circ \eta_j$ satisfies then the required property, namely that $\text{el}_{D_0}(\tilde{\eta}_{j+1} \circ \tilde{h}(D_0)) \leq \text{el}_{D_0}(\tilde{\eta}_j \circ \tilde{h}(D_0))$ and that the set $\tilde{\eta}_{j+1} \circ \tilde{h}(D_0)$ does not meet the faces of type (i, M) for $0 \leq i \leq j$. We will distinguish several pieces of the curve $\tilde{f}_3 \circ \tilde{f}_2 \circ \tilde{f}_1 \circ \tilde{\eta}_j \circ \tilde{h}(\partial D_0)$: the piece $\tilde{k}_1 = \tilde{f}_3 \circ \tilde{f}_2 \circ \tilde{f}_1 \circ \tilde{\eta}_j \circ \tilde{h}(\partial D_0) - \Pi^{-1}(\cup_\alpha V_\alpha)$ and the piece $\tilde{k}_2 = \tilde{f}_3 \circ \tilde{f}_2 \circ \tilde{f}_1 \circ \tilde{\eta}_j \circ \tilde{h}(\partial D_0) \cap \Pi^{-1}(\cup_\alpha V_\alpha)$. For each case, we prove that the image under f_4 of the piece chosen does not meet new faces (*i.e.* which were not met by the curve $\tilde{f}_3 \circ \tilde{f}_2 \circ \tilde{f}_1 \circ \tilde{\eta}_j \circ \tilde{h}(\partial D_0)$) and does not meet faces of type (j, M) .

First case If \tilde{C} is the closure of a connected component of \tilde{k}_1 , then $f_4(\tilde{C}) = \tilde{C}$ is contained in a face which belongs to the set:

$$\left\{ D \in \mathcal{D}, D \cap \tilde{f}_3 \circ \tilde{f}_2 \circ \tilde{f}_1 \circ \tilde{\eta}_j \circ \tilde{h}(D_0) \neq \emptyset \right\} = \left\{ D \in \mathcal{D}, D \cap \tilde{\eta}_j \circ \tilde{h}(D_0) \neq \emptyset \right\}$$

and is not included in a face of type (j, M) because, for any face $D(j, M)$ of type (j, M) , we have:

$$\tilde{f}_3 \circ \tilde{f}_2 \circ \tilde{f}_1 \circ \tilde{\eta}_j \circ \tilde{h}(\partial D_0) \cap D(j, M) \subset \overset{\circ}{V}_{\tilde{\beta}_{D(j, M)}}.$$

Second case If \tilde{C} is a connected component of \tilde{k}_2 whose ends do not belong to the same connected component of $\Pi^{-1}(\cup_\alpha V_\alpha - \alpha)$ and, in the case where the homeomorphism $\eta_j \circ h$ satisfies the hypothesis of the previous lemma, which does not contain the image under the homeomorphism $\tilde{f}_3 \circ \tilde{f}_2 \circ \tilde{f}_1 \circ \tilde{\eta}_j \circ \tilde{h}$ of a vertex of the polygon ∂D_0 then $\tilde{f}_4(\tilde{C}) = \tilde{C}$ in the faces of the set:

$$\left\{ D \in \mathcal{D}, D \cap \tilde{\eta}_j \circ \tilde{h}(D_0) \neq \emptyset \right\}$$

and does not meet faces of type (j, M) .

Third case If \tilde{C} is a connected component of \tilde{k}_2 whose ends belong all to the same connected component of $\Pi^{-1}(\cup_\alpha V_\alpha - \alpha)$, then the subset $\tilde{f}_4(\tilde{C})$ is contained in the interior of the fundamental domain in \mathcal{D} which contains the ends of \tilde{C} and which, therefore, is not of type (j, M) because, for any face $D(j, M)$ of type (j, M) , we have:

$$\tilde{f}_3 \circ \tilde{f}_2 \circ \tilde{f}_1 \circ \tilde{\eta}_j \circ \tilde{h}(\partial D_0) \cap D(j, M) \subset \overset{\circ}{V}_{\tilde{\beta}_{D(j, M)}}.$$

Moreover, such a face belongs to the set:

$$\left\{ D \in \mathcal{D}, D \cap \tilde{\eta}_j \circ \tilde{h}(D_0) \neq \emptyset \right\}.$$

Fourth case Let us finally address the case where the homeomorphism $\eta_j \circ h$ satisfies the hypothesis of the previous lemma and where \tilde{C} is a connected component of \tilde{k}_2 which contains the image under the homeomorphism $\tilde{f}_3 \circ \tilde{f}_2 \circ \tilde{f}_1 \circ \tilde{\eta}_j \circ \tilde{h}$ of a vertex of the polygon ∂D_0 . Let \tilde{p} be the vertex of the polygon whose image under the homeomorphism $\tilde{f}_3 \circ \tilde{f}_2 \circ \tilde{f}_1 \circ \tilde{\eta}_j \circ \tilde{h}$ belongs to a face D_1 of type (j, M) . By lemmas 7.9 and 7.7, there exists a geodesic word of the form $\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \dots \lambda_{2g} \gamma$, where the word $\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \dots \lambda_{4g}$ belongs to Λ , which sends the face D_0 to the face D_1 . Let us denote by γ' the word γ without the last letter. By construction of the homeomorphism f_4 , by lemma 7.7, the set $\tilde{f}_4(\tilde{C})$ is included in the union of the following fundamental domains:

$$\begin{aligned} & \lambda_1 \dots \lambda_{2g} \gamma'(D_0) \\ & \lambda_{i+1} \dots \lambda_{2g} \gamma(D_0) \text{ si } 1 \leq i \leq 2g \\ & \lambda_{i+1} \dots \lambda_{2g} \gamma'(D_0) \text{ si } 1 \leq i \leq 2g \\ & \lambda_{4g-i}^{-1} \dots \lambda_{2g}^{-1} \gamma(D_0) \text{ si } 1 \leq i \leq 2g \\ & \lambda_{4g-i}^{-1} \dots \lambda_{2g}^{-1} \gamma'(D_0) \text{ si } 1 \leq i \leq 2g. \end{aligned}$$

These fundamental domains are each at distance less than or equal to $M - j - 1$ from D_0 and are not of type (i, M) if $0 \leq i \leq j$. Lemma 7.8 is proved because, either $\text{el}_{D_0}(\tilde{\eta}_{j+1} \circ \tilde{h}(D_0)) < \text{el}_{D_0}(\tilde{h}(D_0))$ and $\eta = \eta_{j+1}$ is appropriate, either one can continue the process until the other property is eventually satisfied. \square

For a homeomorphism h in $\text{Homeo}_0(S)$, we denote by \mathcal{F}_h the union of the set of exceptional faces which are maximal for the homeomorphism h with the set of fundamental domains in \mathcal{D} at distance less than or equal to $\text{el}_{D_0}(\tilde{h}(D_0)) - 1$ and greater than or equal to $\text{el}_{D_0}(\tilde{h}(D_0)) - (2g - 2)$ from D_0 and which have a common vertex with an exceptional face which is maximal for h . By lemma 7.5, the faces D which belong to this last category satisfy the following property: if \tilde{p} denotes the vertex of the boundary of D which belongs to an exceptional maximal face, any face adjacent to D which does not contain the point \tilde{p} is of type $(i, \text{el}_{D_0}(\tilde{h}(D_0)))$, for an integer i between 0 and $2g - 3$.

Lemma 7.10. *Let h be a homeomorphism in $\text{Homeo}_0(S)$ with the following properties:*

- $h(p) \notin \Pi(\partial D_0)$;
- $\text{el}_{D_0}(\tilde{h}(D_0)) \geq 4g$;
- the set $\tilde{h}(D_0)$ does not meet the faces of type $(i, \text{el}_{D_0}(\tilde{h}(D_0)))$ for any index $0 \leq i \leq 2g - 2$.

Then, there exists a homeomorphism η in $\text{Homeo}_0(S)$ such that, for any fundamental domain D in \mathcal{F}_h , the connected components of $\tilde{\eta} \circ \tilde{h}(\partial D_0) \cap D$ are included in $\Pi^{-1}(\tilde{U}_0)$ and with the following properties:

- $\eta \circ h(p) \notin \Pi(\partial D_0)$;
- $\text{el}_{D_0}(\tilde{\eta} \circ h(D_0)) \leq \text{el}_{D_0}(\tilde{h}(D_0))$;

- $\text{Frag}_{\mathcal{U}}(\eta) \leq 4$;
- the set $\tilde{\eta} \circ \tilde{h}(D_0)$ does not meet faces of type $(i, \text{el}_{D_0}(\tilde{h}(D_0)))$ for $0 \leq i \leq 2g - 2$.

Proof. During this proof, we need the following result which enables us to deal with the singular components:

Lemma 7.11. *Let h be a homeomorphism of S which satisfies the hypothesis of lemma 7.10. Suppose that there exists a vertex \tilde{p} of the polygon ∂D_0 such that the point $\tilde{h}(\tilde{p})$ belongs to a fundamental domain D_1 in \mathcal{F}_h at distance i from an exceptional face D_{\max} which is maximal for h , with $0 \leq i \leq 2g - 2$. Then there exist two subwords $\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_{2g}$ and $\lambda'_1 \dots \lambda'_{2g-1}$ of words $\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_{4g}$ and $\lambda'_1 \dots \lambda'_{4g}$ in Λ and a geodesic word of the form $\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_{2g} \gamma \lambda'_1 \dots \lambda'_{2g-1}$ such that:*

- $\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_{2g} \gamma \lambda'_1 \dots \lambda'_{2g-1-i}(D_0) = D_1$;
- $\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_{2g} \gamma \lambda'_1 \dots \lambda'_{2g-1}(D_0) = D_{\max}$;
- the vertices of the polygon ∂D_0 are the points of the form $\lambda_i^{-1} \dots \lambda_1^{-1}(\tilde{p})$ or $\lambda_{4g-i+1} \dots \lambda_{4g}(\tilde{p})$.

Remark The lemma implies in particular that the point \tilde{p} is the unique vertex of the polygon ∂D_0 whose image under \tilde{h} belongs to a fundamental domain in \mathcal{F}_h .

Proof. Let us denote by \tilde{p}' the vertex of the polygon ∂D_0 such that the point $\tilde{h}(\tilde{p}')$ belongs to a fundamental domain D'_1 in \mathcal{D} at distance $l(h)$ from D_0 . Then, by lemma 7.7, $D'_1 = \lambda_1 \dots \lambda_{2g} \gamma'(D_0)$, where $\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_{2g}$ is a subword of length $2g$ of a word $\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_{4g}$ in Λ and $\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_{2g} \gamma'$ is a geodesic word. Moreover, by the same lemma, after replacing $\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_{2g}$ with $\lambda_{4g}^{-1} \dots \lambda_{2g+1}^{-1}$, we may suppose that $\tilde{p} = \lambda_j^{-1} \dots \lambda_1^{-1}(\tilde{p}')$, where $0 \leq j \leq 2g$. Therefore, the face D_1 is of the form $D_1 = \lambda_{j+1} \dots \lambda_{2g} \gamma'(D_0)$. As the face D_1 belongs to \mathcal{F}_h , by lemma 7.4, we have $\gamma' = \gamma \lambda'_1 \dots \lambda'_{2g-i-1}$, where $\lambda'_1 \dots \lambda'_{2g-1}$ is a subword of length $2g - 1$ of a word in Λ and:

$$D_{\max} = \lambda_{j+1} \dots \lambda_{2g} \gamma \lambda'_1 \dots \lambda'_{2g-1}(D_0).$$

The lemma will be proved if $j = 0$. Suppose by contradiction that $j \geq 1$. As $d_{\mathcal{D}}(D'_1, D_0) \leq d_{\mathcal{D}}(D_{\max}, D_0)$, then $j \leq i$. Moreover, by lemma 7.4, the faces of the form $\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_{2g} \gamma' \lambda'_1 \dots \lambda'_{2g-i-1} a_1 \dots a_k(D_0)$, where $0 \leq k \leq i - j$, the letters a_i are elements of \mathcal{G} and the word $\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_{2g} \gamma' \lambda'_1 \dots \lambda'_{2g-i-1} a_1 \dots a_k$ is reduced, are not exceptional, so that the face D'_1 is of type $(i - j, \text{el}_{D_0}(\tilde{h}(D_0)))$. This is in contradiction with the fact that the set $\tilde{h}(\partial D_0)$ does not meet faces of this type. \square

By methods similar to those used to prove lemma 7.8, we build a homeomorphism f_1 which is the composition of a homeomorphism supported in U_0 with a homeomorphism supported in the union of the V_α 's, which globally preserves $\Pi^{-1}(\Pi(\partial D_0))$ and has the following property. Let D be a fundamental domain in \mathcal{F}_h . The face D has then exactly two adjacent faces which are in \mathcal{F}_h and we denote by $\tilde{\alpha}_D$ and $\tilde{\beta}_D$ the edges common to the boundary of one of these faces and to ∂D . We denote by $\tilde{U}_{2,D}$ the lift of the disc U_2 included in D , $\tilde{V}_{\tilde{\alpha}_D}$ the lift of $V_{\Pi(\tilde{\alpha}_D)}$ which meets $\tilde{\alpha}_D$, $\tilde{V}_{\tilde{\beta}_D}$ the lift of $V_{\Pi(\tilde{\beta}_D)}$ which meets $\tilde{\beta}_D$ and $\tilde{U}_{0,D}$ the lift of U_0 which contains the point $\tilde{\alpha}_D \cap \tilde{\beta}_D$. Then, for any connected component \tilde{C} of $\tilde{h}(\partial D_0) \cap D$, we have:

$$\tilde{f}_1(\tilde{C}) \subset \tilde{U}_{0,D} \cup \tilde{V}_{\tilde{\alpha}_D} \cup \tilde{V}_{\tilde{\beta}_D} \cup \tilde{U}_{2,0}.$$

Moreover, if no end of \tilde{C} meets E , where E is one of the sets $\tilde{U}_{0,D}$, $\tilde{V}_{\tilde{\alpha}_D}$ or $\tilde{V}_{\tilde{\beta}_D}$ and if \tilde{C} does not have one end in $\tilde{V}_{\tilde{\alpha}_D}$ and the other in $\tilde{V}_{\tilde{\beta}_D}$ then $\tilde{f}_1(\tilde{C})$ does not meet E .

If the homeomorphism h does not satisfy the hypothesis of the previous lemma, we denote by \mathcal{C} the set of connected components of $f_1 \circ h(\Pi(\partial D_0)) - \Pi(\partial D_0)$ whose ends belong either all to the same edge in A , either to two consecutive edges in A (*i.e.* edges which admit lifts which have a common point and are included in a same face in \mathcal{D}). If the homeomorphism h satisfies the hypothesis of the previous lemma, we define the set \mathcal{C} as the union of the set that we just described with the singleton $\{\Pi(\tilde{C}_1)\}$, where \tilde{C}_1 is the unique connected component of $\tilde{f}_1 \circ \tilde{h}(\partial D_0) - \Pi^{-1}(\Pi(\partial D_0))$ which contains the image under the homeomorphism $\tilde{f}_1 \circ \tilde{h}$ of a vertex of ∂D_0 and which is included in a face in \mathcal{F}_h .

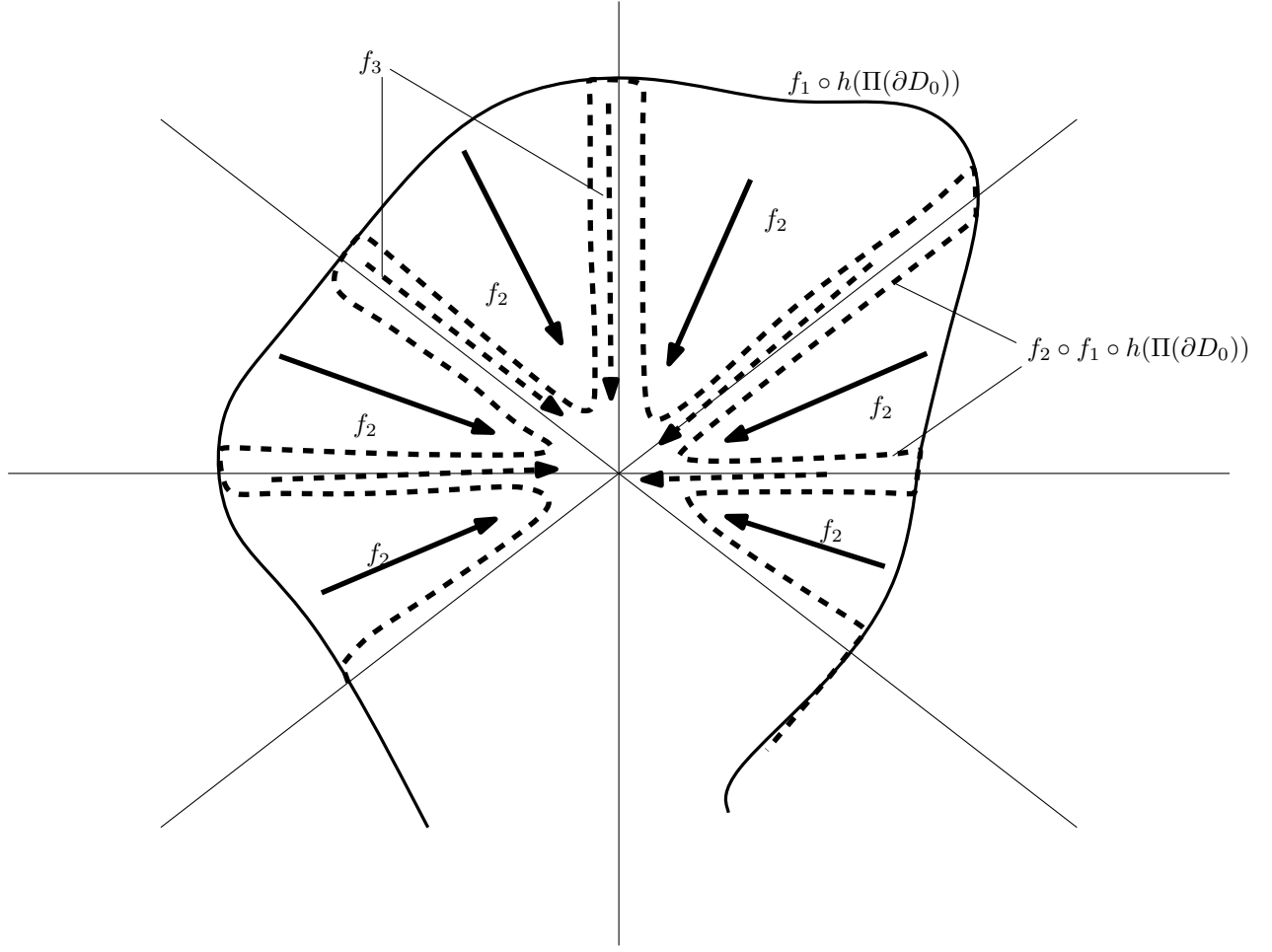


Figure 12: Illustration of the proof of lemma 7.10

We build a homeomorphism f_2 which is supported in U_2 with the following property: given two consecutive edges α and β , for any element C in \mathcal{C} whose ends belong to $\alpha \cup \beta$, we have: $f_2(C) \subset V_\alpha \cup V_\beta \cup U_0$. Moreover, if the ends of C do not meet a set E among V_α , V_β or U_0 , then $f_2(C)$ is disjoint from E . The construction implies that, for any fundamental domain D in \mathcal{F}_h and any connected component \tilde{C} of $\tilde{f}_1 \circ \tilde{h}(\partial D_0) \cap D$, we have:

$$\tilde{f}_2(\tilde{C}) \subset \tilde{U}_{0,D} \cup \tilde{V}_{\tilde{\alpha}_D} \cup \tilde{V}_{\tilde{\beta}_D}.$$

Moreover, if the set \tilde{C} does not meet a disc E among $\tilde{U}_{0,D}$, $\tilde{V}_{\tilde{\alpha}_D}$ or $\tilde{V}_{\tilde{\beta}_D}$, then $\tilde{f}_2(\tilde{C})$ does not meet this disc either. As the homeomorphism f_2 is supported in U_2 , we have:

$$\left\{ D \in \mathcal{D}, \tilde{f}_2 \circ \tilde{f}_1 \circ \tilde{h}(D_0) \cap D \neq \emptyset \right\} = \left\{ D \in \mathcal{D}, \tilde{h}(D_0) \cap D \neq \emptyset \right\}.$$

We consider then a homeomorphism f_3 supported in the union of the V_α 's with the following properties:

- for any edge α in A and any connected component C of $f_2 \circ f_1 \circ h(\Pi(\partial D_0)) \cap V_\alpha$ whose ends belong to a same connected component of $U_0 \cap V_\alpha$, then $f_3(C) \subset U_0$;
- for any connected component C of $f_2 \circ f_1 \circ h(\Pi(\partial D_0)) \cap V_\alpha$ which does not meet the edge α , we have $f_3(C) \cap \alpha = \emptyset$.
- if \tilde{C}_1 is a connected component of $\tilde{f}_2 \circ \tilde{f}_1 \circ \tilde{h}(\partial D_0) - \Pi^{-1}(\Pi(\partial D_0))$ which contains the image under the homeomorphism $\tilde{f}_2 \circ \tilde{f}_1 \circ \tilde{h}$ of a vertex of the polygon ∂D_0 and which is contained in a face in \mathcal{F}_h , then $f_3(\Pi(\tilde{C}_1)) \subset U_0$.

Let D be a face in \mathcal{F}_h at distance $i < 2g - 2$ of an exceptional face which is maximal for h . We prove that, for any fundamental domain D' in \mathcal{D} and any connected component \tilde{C} of $D' \cap \tilde{f}_2 \circ \tilde{f}_1 \circ \tilde{h}(\partial D_0)$, we have:

$$\tilde{f}_3(\tilde{C}) \cap D \subset \tilde{U}_{0,D}.$$

If the face D' is not adjacent to D , as $\tilde{f}_3(\tilde{C})$ is included in the set of faces adjacent to D' , we have: $\tilde{f}_3(\tilde{C}) \cap D = \emptyset$. By lemma 7.5, the faces adjacent to D are:

- either of type $(i-1, \text{el}_{D_0}(\tilde{h}(D_0)))$;
- either at distance $\text{el}_{D_0}(\tilde{h}(D_0)) + 1$ from the face D_0 ;
- either in \mathcal{F}_h .

In the first two cases, the faces do not meet $\tilde{f}_2 \circ \tilde{f}_1 \circ \tilde{h}(\partial D_0)$. Therefore, it suffices to study the two following cases:

- the face D' belongs to \mathcal{F}_h and is adjacent to D ;
- $D' = D$.

In the first case, let $\tilde{\alpha} = D \cap D'$ and $\tilde{V}_{\tilde{\alpha}}$ be the lift of $V_{\Pi(\tilde{\alpha})}$ which meets $\tilde{\alpha}$. Notice that any point of \tilde{C} which does not meet $\tilde{V}_{\tilde{\alpha}}$ has an image which does not meet D . Moreover, by construction of \tilde{f}_3 , any connected component of $\tilde{C} \cap \tilde{V}_{\tilde{\alpha}}$ which does not meet $\tilde{\alpha}$ has an image under \tilde{f}_3 which does not meet the fundamental domain D . Let us denote by \tilde{C}_1 a connected component of $\tilde{C} \cap \tilde{V}_{\tilde{\alpha}}$ which meets $\tilde{\alpha}$ and denote by \tilde{C}'_1 the connected component of $\tilde{V}_{\tilde{\alpha}}$ which contains \tilde{C}_1 . The connected component \tilde{C}'_1 has necessarily its both ends included in $\tilde{U}_{0,D}$ by the properties satisfied by $\tilde{f}_2 \circ \tilde{f}_1 \circ \tilde{h}$. Therefore, the set $\tilde{f}_3(\tilde{C}_1)$ is included in the set $\tilde{f}_3(\tilde{C}'_1)$ which is itself included in $\tilde{U}_{0,D}$, which proves the result in the first case. In the second case, the same kind of deductions implies that $\tilde{f}_3(\tilde{C}) \cap D \subset \tilde{U}_{0,D}$.

Finally, consider a homeomorphism f_4 in $\text{Homeo}_0(S)$ supported in the union of the V_α 's with the following properties:

- the homeomorphism f_4 globally preserves $\Pi(\partial D_0)$;
- for any connected component \tilde{C} of $\tilde{f}_3 \circ \tilde{f}_2 \circ \tilde{f}_1 \circ \tilde{h}(\partial D_0) - \Pi^{-1}(\Pi(\partial D_0))$ included in a face in \mathcal{F}_h at distance $2g-2$ from an exceptional maximal face, we have: $\tilde{f}_4(\tilde{C}) \subset \Pi^{-1}(U_0)$;
- $f_4(U_0) \subset U_0$.

The homeomorphism $\eta = f_4 \circ f_3 \circ f_2 \circ f_1$ satisfies then the following property, for any face D in \mathcal{F}_h :

$$\tilde{f}_4 \circ \tilde{f}_3 \circ \tilde{f}_2 \circ \tilde{f}_1(\partial D_0) \cap D \subset \Pi^{-1}(U_0).$$

Moreover, we have:

$$\left\{ D \in \mathcal{D}, D \cap \tilde{f}_4 \circ \tilde{f}_3 \circ \tilde{f}_2 \circ \tilde{f}_1 \circ \tilde{h}(\partial D_0) \neq \emptyset \right\} = \left\{ D \in \mathcal{D}, D \cap \tilde{f}_3 \circ \tilde{f}_2 \circ \tilde{f}_1 \circ \tilde{h}(\partial D_0) \neq \emptyset \right\}.$$

Therefore, in order to prove the lemma, it suffices to prove that any fundamental domain in \mathcal{D} met by $\tilde{f}_3 \circ \tilde{f}_2 \circ \tilde{f}_1 \circ \tilde{h}(\partial D_0)$ is at distance at most $\text{el}_{D_0}(\tilde{h}(D_0))$ from D_0 and is not of type $(i, \text{el}_{D_0}(\tilde{h}(D_0)))$ for $0 \leq i \leq 2g-2$. Let D be a fundamental domain in \mathcal{D} . If \tilde{C} is a connected component of $\tilde{f}_2 \circ \tilde{f}_1 \circ \tilde{h}(\partial D_0) \cap D$ which does not contain the image under the homeomorphism $\tilde{f}_2 \circ \tilde{f}_1 \circ \tilde{h}$ of a vertex of the polygon ∂D_0 , then the set $\tilde{f}_3(\tilde{C})$ meets only fundamental domains in \mathcal{D} that $\tilde{f}_2 \circ \tilde{f}_1 \circ \tilde{h}(\partial D_0)$ meets. If \tilde{C} is a connected component of $\tilde{f}_2 \circ \tilde{f}_1 \circ \tilde{h}(\partial D_0) \cap D$ which contains the image under the homeomorphism $\tilde{f}_2 \circ \tilde{f}_1 \circ \tilde{h}$ of a vertex of the polygon ∂D_0 , then either the homeomorphism \tilde{h} does not satisfy the hypothesis of lemma 7.11 and the last claim remains true, either it satisfies the hypothesis of this lemma and it suffices to apply this lemma to conclude. \square

We now end the proof of lemma 7.1. Let $M = \text{el}_{D_0}(\tilde{f}(D_0))$. By lemmas 7.8 and 7.10, we see that, after possibly composing the homeomorphism f with $8g-3$ homeomorphisms which are each supported in the interior of one of the discs of \mathcal{U} , we may suppose that the homeomorphism f satisfies the following properties:

- $f(p) \notin \Pi(\partial D_0)$;
- the set $\tilde{f}(D_0)$ does not meet faces of type (i, M) , for any index $i \in [0, 2g-2]$;
- for any fundamental domain D in \mathcal{F}_f (defined just before lemma 7.10), the set $\tilde{f}(\partial D_0) \cap D$ is included in $\tilde{U}_{0,D}$, where $\tilde{U}_{0,D}$ is the lift of U_0 which meets D , meets an exceptional maximal face and meets only fundamental domains in \mathcal{D} at distance less than M from D_0 .

Two distinct connected components ξ_1 and ξ_2 of $U_0 - \Pi(\partial D_0)$ are said to be *adjacent* if $\bar{\xi}_1 \cap \bar{\xi}_2$ is an interval which is not reduced to a point. Two connected components ξ_1 and ξ_2 of $U_0 - \Pi(\partial D_0)$ are said to be *almost adjacent* if there exists a connected component ξ of $U_0 - \Pi(\partial D_0)$ distinct from ξ_1 and from ξ_2 which is adjacent to ξ_1 and to ξ_2 . Such a connected component ξ is then unique: we call it the *adjacency face* of ξ_1 and ξ_2 .

In the case where any connected component of $\tilde{f}(\partial D_0) \cap \Pi^{-1}(U_0)$ which contains the image under the homeomorphism \tilde{f} of a vertex of the polygon ∂D_0 avoids the exceptional faces which are maximal for f , we denote by \mathcal{C} the set of connected components of $f(\Pi(\partial D_0)) \cap \tilde{U}_0$ whose ends belong all either to the same connected component of $U_0 - \Pi(\partial D_0)$, either to the interior of an interval of the form $\partial U_0 \cap \overline{\xi_1} \cup \overline{\xi_2}$, where ξ_1 and ξ_2 are adjacent connected components of $U_0 - \Pi(\partial D_0)$, either to the interior of an interval of the form $\partial U_0 \cap \overline{\xi_1} \cup \overline{\xi} \cup \overline{\xi_2}$, where ξ_1 and ξ_2 are connected components of $U_0 - \Pi(\partial D_0)$ which are almost adjacent with adjacency face ξ . In the case where there exists a connected component \tilde{C}_1 of $\tilde{f}(\partial D_0) \cap \Pi^{-1}(U_0)$ which contains the image under the homeomorphism \tilde{f} of a vertex \tilde{p} of the polygon ∂D_0 which meets an exceptional face which is maximal for f (such a connected component is then unique by lemma 7.11), the set \mathcal{C} is the union of the last set with the singleton $\Pi(\tilde{C}_1)$.

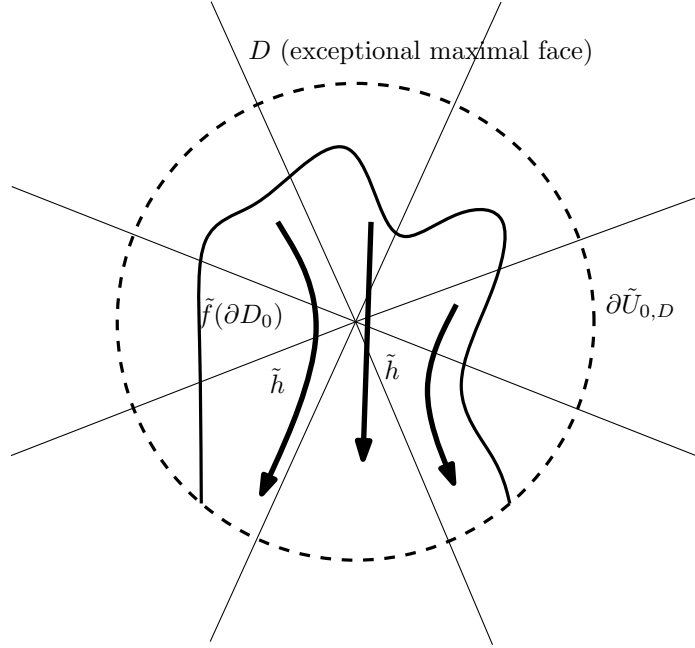


Figure 13: End of the proof of lemma 7.1

Let us consider then a homeomorphism h supported in \tilde{U}_0 with the following properties:

- for any connected component C in \mathcal{C} whose ends belong to a same face or to two adjacent faces, $h(C)$ is included in the interior of the union of the closures of connected components of $U_0 - \Pi(\partial D_0)$ that meet the ends of C ;
- for any connected component C in \mathcal{C} whose ends belong to two almost adjacent connected components ξ_1 and ξ_2 of $U_0 - \Pi(\partial D_0)$ and to their adjacency face ξ , then $h(C) \subset k$, with $k = \overline{\xi_1} \cup \overline{\xi_2} \cup \overline{\xi}$.
- the homeomorphism h pointwise fixes any connected component of $f(\Pi(\partial D_0)) \cap U_0$ which does not contain an element of \mathcal{C} .

We claim then that $\text{el}_{D_0}(\tilde{h} \circ \tilde{f}(D_0)) \leq \text{el}_{D_0}(\tilde{f}(D_0)) - 1 = M - 1$, which concludes the proof of lemma 7.1.

The face at distance M from D_0 can be split into two categories: the exceptional maximal ones, and those of type $(0, M)$. We will prove that the set $\tilde{h} \circ \tilde{f}(D_0)$ meets neither the first ones nor the second ones.

First, for a point \tilde{y} in $\tilde{f}(\partial D_0)$ which does not belong to $\Pi^{-1}(\tilde{U}_0)$, we have $\tilde{h}(\tilde{y}) = \tilde{y}$ and the point \tilde{y} belongs neither to an exceptional maximal face nor to a face of type $(0, M)$ by the properties satisfied by f . Thus, the point $\tilde{h}(\tilde{y})$ does not meet a fundamental domain in \mathcal{D} at distance M from D_0 .

Let \tilde{C} be a connected component of $\tilde{f}(\partial D_0) \cap \Pi^{-1}(U_0)$ which does not contain the image under \tilde{f} of a vertex of ∂D_0 .

Let D be an exceptional maximal face for f . Let us prove that $D \cap \tilde{h}(\tilde{C}) = \emptyset$. If the lift \tilde{U}_0 of the disc U_0 which contains \tilde{C} does not meet D then this last property holds. Suppose now that the lift of the disc U_0 which contains \tilde{C} meets D . We take now the notations from lemma 7.5. By this lemma, the faces

D_i^j , for $1 \leq i \leq 2g - 2$ and $j \in \{1, 2\}$, belong to \mathcal{F}_f . By the properties satisfied by the homeomorphism f , the connected component \tilde{C} has necessarily its ends included in D_{2g-1}^1 , D_{2g-1}^2 or $D_{2g}^1 = D_{2g}^2$. But the connected components $\Pi(\tilde{D}_{2g-1}^1)$ and $\Pi(\tilde{D}_{2g-1}^2)$ of $U_0 - \Pi(\partial D_0)$ are almost adjacent with adjacency face $\Pi(\tilde{D}_{2g}^1)$. This implies the following inclusion: $\tilde{h}(\tilde{C}) \subset D_{2g-1}^1 \cup D_{2g-1}^2 \cup D_{2g}^1$. In particular: $\tilde{h}(\tilde{C}) \cap D = \emptyset$.

Let D be a fundamental domain in \mathcal{D} of type $(0, M)$. Let us prove that $\tilde{h}(\tilde{C}) \cap D = \emptyset$. By the properties satisfied by \tilde{f} , the set \tilde{C} does not meet D . The only possibility for $\tilde{h}(\tilde{C})$ to meet D is the following: the two ends of \tilde{C} belong to two distincts fundamental domains which are adjacent to D . But then these two fundamental domains would be at distance $M - 1$ from D_0 (they cannot be at distance $M + 1$ from D_0 by definition of M), which would contradict the fact that a fundamental domain D is of type $(0, M)$.

It remains to deal with the case of a connected component \tilde{C} of $\tilde{f}(\partial D_0) \cap \Pi^{-1}(U_0)$ which contains the image under \tilde{f} of a vertex of the polygon ∂D_0 . In the case where no connected component of this kind meets an exceptional maximal face, there is no difficulty. Otherwise, we have to use lemma 7.11 to have an explicit expression of the fundamental domains met by the image under \tilde{h} of such connected components. We notice then that those faces are not maximal for \tilde{f} .

This concludes the proof of lemma 7.1. □

7.3 Proof of lemma 7.2

Proof of lemma 7.2. The proof of this lemma is analogous to the proof of lemma 6.2. Let β and γ be simple closed curves of S which are homotopic and which are not homotopic to a point. We denote by $l(\gamma, \beta)$ the number of connected components of $\Pi^{-1}(\beta)$ that a connected component of $\Pi^{-1}(\gamma)$ meets. Let us denote by α an edge in A and by α' a simple closed curve isotopic to α and disjoint from α . Let $S_{\alpha'}$ be the complementary of an open tubular neighbourhood of α' and let S_α be the complementary of an open tubular neighbourhood of α so that $\tilde{S}_{\alpha'} \cup \tilde{S}_\alpha = S$. Let f be a homeomorphism in $\text{Homeo}_0(S)$ with $\text{el}_{D_0}(\tilde{f}(D_0)) \leq 4g$. Throughout the proof, η denotes a positive constant which will be fixed later. We will use the following result, which is a consequence from lemma 3.2 applied to neighbourhoods of S_α and of $S_{\alpha'}$: there exists $\lambda_\eta > 0$ such that, for any homeomorphism h in $\text{Homeo}_0(S_\alpha)$ or in $\text{Homeo}_0(S_{\alpha'})$ with $\text{el}_{D_0}(\tilde{h}(D_0)) \leq \eta$, we have $\text{Frag}_{\mathcal{U}}(h) \leq \lambda_\eta$.

We will proceed as follows. By composing by at most $16g$ homeomorphisms with fragmentation length (with respect to \mathcal{U}) less than or equal to λ_η , we obtain a homeomorphism f_1 which sends the curve α on a curve disjoint from α and included in $\tilde{S}_{\alpha'}$. Then, after composition by a homeomorphism supported in $S_{\alpha'}$ which is equal to f_1^{-1} on a neighbourhood of $f_1(\alpha)$ and with fragmentation length bounded by λ_η , we obtain a homeomorphism f_2 which is the identity on a neighbourhood of α and isotopic to the identity relative to α . By composing by at most three homeomorphisms with support in S_α or in $S_{\alpha'}$ and with fragmentation length bounded by λ_η , we obtain a homeomorphism f_3 which pointwise fixes a neighbourhood of the boundary of S_α and isotopic to the identity relative to this boundary. The homeomorphism f_3 can be then written as a product of a homeomorphism in $\text{Homeo}_0(S_\alpha)$ and of a homeomorphism in $\text{Homeo}_0(S_{\alpha'})$ with disjoint supports. The last result applied to these two homeomorphisms implies that the fragmentation length of f_3 is less than or equal to $2\lambda_\eta$. Of course, the constant η will have to be large enough so that this proof works.

Let us precise what we just explained. Let α_1 and α_2 (respectively α'_1 and α'_2) be the two connected components of the boundary of S_α (respectively of $S_{\alpha'}$). For any two disjoint subsets A and B of \tilde{S} , we denote by $\delta(A, B)$ the number of connected components of $\Pi^{-1}(\alpha_1 \cup \alpha_2 \cup \alpha'_1 \cup \alpha'_2)$ disjoint from A and from B which separate A and B . Let $M(f)$ be the maximum of $\delta(\tilde{S}', \tilde{\alpha})$, where \tilde{S}' varies over connected components of $\Pi^{-1}(S_\alpha)$ or of $\Pi^{-1}(S_{\alpha'})$ which meet $\tilde{f}(\tilde{\alpha})$. As, by hypothesis, we have $\text{el}_{D_0}(\tilde{f}(D_0)) \leq 4g$, then $M(f) \leq 16g$. Notice that, if \tilde{S}' is a connected component of $\Pi^{-1}(S_\alpha)$ or of $\Pi^{-1}(S_{\alpha'})$ such that $\delta(\tilde{S}', \tilde{\alpha}) = M(f)$, then any connected component of $\tilde{f}(\tilde{\alpha}) \cap \tilde{S}'$ has its ends in the same connected component of $\partial \tilde{S}'$. Let $S' = \Pi(\tilde{S}')$ and S'' be the surface S_α if $S' = S_{\alpha'}$ or the surface $S_{\alpha'}$ if $S' = S_\alpha$. Denote by h_1 a homeomorphism supported in S' with the following properties:

- $\text{el}_{D_0}(\tilde{h}_1(D_0)) \leq 4g$;

- for any connected component C of $f(\alpha) \cap S'$ whose ends are in the same connected component of $\partial S'$ and homotopic to a path on the boundary of S' , we have $h_1(C) \subset S''$.

These two properties are compatible because $\text{el}_{D_0}(\tilde{f}(D_0)) \leq 4g$. Notice that we have then $\text{el}_{D_0}(\tilde{h}_1 \circ \tilde{f}(D_0)) \leq 8g$ and $\text{Frag}_{\mathcal{U}}(h_1) \leq \lambda_\eta$ if $\eta \geq 4g$. Moreover, for any connected component \tilde{S}' of $\Pi^{-1}(S')$ with $d(\tilde{\alpha}, \tilde{S}') = M(f)$ and for any connected component \tilde{C} of $\tilde{f}(\tilde{\alpha}) \cap \tilde{S}'$, we have $\tilde{h}_1(\tilde{C}) \subset \Pi^{-1}(S'')$. Now, let h_2 be a homeomorphism supported in S'' with the following properties:

- $\text{el}_{D_0}(\tilde{h}_2(D_0)) \leq 8g$;
- for any connected component C of $h_1 \circ f(\alpha) \cap S''$ whose ends are in the same connected component of $\partial S''$ and homotopic to a path on the boundary of S'' , we have: $h_2(C) \subset S'$.

These two properties are compatible because $\text{el}_{D_0}(\tilde{h}_1 \circ \tilde{f}(\partial D_0)) \leq 8g$. Notice that we have then $\text{el}_{D_0}(\tilde{h}_2 \circ \tilde{h}_1 \circ \tilde{f}(\partial D_0)) \leq 16g$ and $\text{Frag}_{\mathcal{U}}(h_2) \leq \lambda_\eta$ if $\eta \geq 16g$. Moreover, we have $M(h_2 \circ h_1 \circ f) \leq M(f) - 2$. We repeat this process at most $8g$ times so that, after composition of the homeomorphism f by at most $16g$ homeomorphisms with fragmentation length less than or equal to λ_η (by taking $\eta \geq 2^{8g}.4g$), we obtain a homeomorphism f_1 which sends the curve α to a curve disjoint from α and which satisfies moreover the following inequality:

$$\text{el}_{D_0}(\tilde{f}_1(D_0)) \leq 2^{8g+1}.4g.$$

After composition by four homeomorphisms with fragmentation length less than or equal to λ_η (if we take $\eta \geq 2^{8g+4}.4g$), we obtain a homeomorphism f_3 which pointwise fixes a neighbourhood of ∂S_α and which is isotopic to the identity relative to this neighbourhood with:

$$\text{el}_{D_0}(\tilde{f}_3(D_0)) \leq 2^{8g+5}.4g.$$

As written at the beginning of this proof, it suffices then to take $\eta \geq 2^{8g+5}.4g$ to conclude the proof of lemma 7.2. \square

7.4 Proof of the combinatorial lemmas

Proof of lemma 7.4. Let us describe the Dehn algorithm that we use in what follows. Let m be a reduced word on elements of \mathcal{G} . At each step of the algorithm, we look for a subword f of m with length greater than $2g$ which is included in a word $f.\lambda'$ of Λ (such a word f will be said to be *simplifiable* in what follows) and which is of maximal length among such words (it is then said to be *maximal* in m). The word λ' will be called the *complementary word* of f . We replace then in m the subword f by the word λ'^{-1} which has a strictly smaller length (the words in Λ have length $4g$) and we make if necessary the free group reductions to obtain a new reduced word. By a theorem by Dehn (see [17]), a reduced word represents the trivial element in $\Pi_1(S)$ if and only if, after application of a finite number of steps of this algorithm, we obtain the empty word.

Let us give some general facts on the group $\Pi_1(S)$ which are immediate and are used in what follows.

Fact 1 For any two letters a and b in \mathcal{G} , there exists at most one word in Λ whose two first letters are given by ab . The other words in Λ which contain the word ab are a cyclic permutation of this one.

Fact 2 For any letter a in \mathcal{G} , there exists exactly two words in Λ whose last letter (respectively first letter) is a . If b and c denote the penultimate letters (respectively the second letters) of these words, then the word $b^{-1}c$ is not a subword of a word in Λ .

Fact 3 For any two letters a and b in \mathcal{G} such that the word ab is contained in a word of Λ , let us denote by m_1 the word of Λ with first letter b but whose last letter l_1 is different from a and by m_2 the word in Λ whose last letter is a but whose first letter l_2 is not b . Then $l_2^{-1}l_1^{-1}$ is not contained in a word in Λ .

We will use fact 2 in the following situation: if, at a given step of Dehn algorithm, we have a reduced word of the form $macm'$, where acm' is a subword of a word in Λ , ma is a simplifiable word and mac is not simplifiable, then, after replacing ma by the inverse of its complementary word, we obtain a word of the form $m''cm'$, where $m''c$ is not contained in any word in Λ . As for fact 3, we will use it in the following situation: suppose that, at a given step of Dehn algorithm, we have a word of the form $mabm'$, where ab

is a subword of a word in Λ and ma as well as bm' are simplifiable. Suppose moreover that the words mab and abm' are not simplifiable (these are not subwords of words in Λ). Then after replacement of the words ma and bm' by the inverse of their complementary words, we obtain a word of the form $nl_2^{-1}l_1^{-1}n'$ and the words $nl_2^{-1}l_1^{-1}$ and $l_2^{-1}l_1^{-1}n'$ are not contained in any subword of words in Λ .

Let us come back to the proof of the lemma. As D is an exceptional face, there exist two geodesic words γ_1 and γ_2 with distinct last letters such that $\gamma_1(D_0) = D$ and $\gamma_2(D_0) = D$. We now prove that one of them satisfies necessarily the first property given by the lemma and both of them satisfy one of the property stated in the lemma. Moreover, if both of them satisfy the first property of the lemma, there exists a word $l_1 \dots l_{4g}$ in Λ such that the $2g$ last letters of γ_1 are $l_1 \dots l_{2g}$ and the $2g$ last letters of γ_2 are $l_{4g}^{-1} \dots l_{2g+1}^{-1}$. These two results imply all the claims of the lemma.

Let us take then two geodesic words γ_1 and γ_2 with distinct last letters such that $\gamma_1(D_0) = D$ and $\gamma_2(D_0) = D$. The word $\gamma_1\gamma_2^{-1}$ is then reduced but represents the trivial element in the group $\Pi_1(S)$. We apply now the algorithm just described to this word to prove the lemma. As the words γ_1 and γ_2 are geodesic, they do not contain simplifiable words. Let us consider a simplifiable word λ' which is maximal for $\gamma_1\gamma_2^{-1}$. Let λ_3 be the complementary word of λ' . Then we have a decomposition of the word λ' , $\lambda' = \lambda_1\lambda_2$, with:

$$\begin{cases} \gamma_1 = \hat{\gamma}_1\lambda_1 \\ \gamma_2 = \hat{\gamma}_2\lambda_2^{-1} \end{cases}.$$

By the previous remark, the words λ_1 and λ_2 are nonempty. The words $\hat{\gamma}_1$ and $\hat{\gamma}_2$ are geodesic. Moreover, as the words γ_1 and γ_2 are both geodesic, the words λ_1 and λ_2 are not simplifiable. Thus, if the length of λ' is $4g$, the words λ_1 and λ_2 are both of length $2g$. We now prove the following fact.

Fait Such a word λ' is necessarily of length greater than $4g - 2$.

Suppose first that the length of λ' is less than or equal to $4g - 3$ (*i.e.* the length of λ_3 is greater than 2). After the application of the first step of the algorithm, we obtain the word $\hat{\gamma}_1\lambda_3^{-1}\hat{\gamma}_2^{-1}$ which is reduced by maximality of λ' . Moreover, the concatenation of the word λ_3^{-1} with the first letter of the word $\hat{\gamma}_2^{-1}$ is not contained in any word in Λ . It is the same thing for the concatenation of the last letter of the word $\hat{\gamma}_1$ with the word λ_3^{-1} . Suppose by induction that, at a given step of the algorithm, we obtain a reduced word of the following form:

$$\tilde{\gamma}_1\eta_1\eta_2 \dots \eta_k\tilde{\gamma}_2^{-1},$$

where $k \geq 1$, the words $\tilde{\gamma}_1$ and $\tilde{\gamma}_2$ are geodesic and the words η_i are each included in a word of Λ , have a length which is less than $2g$ and satisfy the following properties:

1. the words η_1 and η_k have a length greater than 1 and, if they are both of length 2, then $k > 1$;
2. for any index i between 1 and $k - 1$, the concatenation of the last letter of η_i with the first letter of η_{i+1} is not contained in any word in Λ ;
3. the concatenation of the word η_k with the first letter of the word $\tilde{\gamma}_2^{-1}$ is not contained in any word in Λ . Same thing for the concatenation of the last letter of the word $\tilde{\gamma}_1$ with the word η_1 .

Let us apply a new step of the algorithm. A simplifiable subword λ' of the above word is necessarily included in one of the words $\tilde{\gamma}_1\eta_1$ or $\eta_k\tilde{\gamma}_2^{-1}$ by the second property above and by using the fact that each of the η_i 's has a length which is less than $2g$. We may suppose, without loss of generality, that such a subword is included in $\tilde{\gamma}_1\eta_1$. By combining fact 1 with the third property above, we obtain that the last letter a of the word $\lambda' = \lambda'_1a$ is also the first letter of the word $\eta_1 = a\eta'_1$. As the word $\tilde{\gamma}_1$ is geodesic, it does not contain any simplifiable subword, so the word λ'_1 , that it contains, is of length $2g$. After applying the algorithm, we obtain the word:

$$\tilde{\gamma}'_1\tilde{\lambda}^{-1}\eta'_1\eta_2 \dots \eta_k\tilde{\gamma}_2^{-1},$$

where $\tilde{\gamma}'_1 = \tilde{\gamma}'_1\lambda'_1$ and $\tilde{\lambda}$ is the complementary word of λ' . The words $\tilde{\gamma}'_1$ and $\tilde{\gamma}_2$ obtained here are geodesic. The word $\tilde{\lambda}$, of length $2g - 1$, is of length less than $2g$ and greater than 1. Moreover, if $k = 1$, the length of η_1 is greater than 2 so the length of η'_1 is greater than 1. Fact 2 implies that the concatenation of the last letter of $\tilde{\lambda}^{-1}$ with the first letter of η'_1 is not contained in any word in Λ . Finally, the third property is satisfied for this decomposition: denoting by l the last letter of $\tilde{\gamma}'_1$, if the word $l\tilde{\lambda}^{-1}$ was a subword of a word in Λ , then, by fact 1, the first letter of the word λ' would be l^{-1} , which would contradict the fact

that the word $\tilde{\gamma}_1$ is reduced. At each step of the algorithm, the sum of the lengths of the geodesic words at the beginning and at the end of this decomposition strictly decreases. Therefore, after application of a finite number of steps of the algorithm, we obtain a word of the following form:

$$\tilde{\gamma}_1 \eta_1 \eta_2 \dots \eta_k \tilde{\gamma}_2^{-1},$$

where $k \geq 1$, which satisfies the three properties that we just described as well as the following property: the length of $\tilde{\gamma}_1$ as well as the length of $\tilde{\gamma}_2$ are less than $2g$. In this case, we can see that the word considered does not contain subwords for a word in Λ with length greater than $2g+1$. It is a contradiction.

Let us come back to the first step of the algorithm. The word λ' considered is then of length $4g-2$ or $4g-1$, if its length is not $4g$. Suppose now that the length of λ' is $4g-2$. We want to find a contradiction.

After the first step of the algorithm, we obtain a reduced word of the form $\hat{\gamma}_1 \lambda_3 \hat{\gamma}_2^{-1}$, where the length of $\lambda_3 = ab$ is 2. As before, the concatenation of the last letter of $\hat{\gamma}_1$ with the word λ_3 as well as the concatenation of the word λ_3 with the first letter of $\hat{\gamma}_2^{-1}$ is not contained in any word of Λ . Without loss of generality, we may suppose that, during the second step of the algorithm, we choose a subword of a word in Λ of the form $b\tilde{\lambda}_2$, where the word $\tilde{\lambda}_2$ is the concatenation of the $2g$ first letters of the word $\hat{\gamma}_2^{-1}$. Let us use the notations of fact 3. After application of a step of the algorithm, we obtain a word of the form $\hat{\gamma}_1 a \eta_1 \tilde{\gamma}_2^{-1}$, where the length of η_1 is $2g-1$ and the first letter of η_1 is l_1^{-1} . While the subwords chosen during the algorithm do not meet $\hat{\gamma}_1$, we obtain words of the form $\hat{\gamma}_1 a \eta_1 \eta_2 \dots \eta_k \tilde{\gamma}_2^{-1}$, where the properties 1) and 2) that we just described as well as property 3) for $\tilde{\gamma}_2$ alone are satisfied and where the first letter of η_1 is l_1^{-1} . After the first step where we replace a subword which meets $\hat{\gamma}_1$, we obtain a word of the form:

$$\tilde{\gamma}_1 \eta_0 \eta_1 \dots \eta_k \tilde{\gamma}_2^{-1},$$

where the last letter of the word η_0 is l_2^{-1} and the first letter of η_1 is l_1^{-1} . Fact 3 implies the situation is the same as before. We have then a contradiction.

Finally, in the case where the length of λ' is $4g-1$, one of the two geodesic words γ_1 or γ_2 satisfies necessarily the first property of the lemma. After application of the algorithm, by analogous deductions, we see that the second geodesic word satisfies the second property of the lemma. \square

Proof of lemma 7.5. The cases $j = 1$ and $j = 2$ are symmetric: suppose that $j = 1$. Take an index $2 \leq i' \leq 2g-1$ (think that $i'=2g-i$). By induction on the length of m , we prove that, for any reduced word m of length less than or equal to $2g-i'$ with a first letter distinct from $l_{i'+1}$ and from $l_{i'}^{-1}$:

- the word $\gamma' l_1 l_2 \dots l_{i'} m$ is geodesic;
- the fundamental domain $\gamma' l_1 l_2 \dots l_{i'} m(D_0)$ is not exceptional.

Suppose that the property holds for a word m as above of length less than $2g-i'$. Let l be a letter in \mathcal{G} distinct from the inverse of the last letter of m (or distinct from $l_{i'+1}$ and from $l_{i'}^{-1}$ if the word m is empty). As the fundamental domain $\gamma' l_1 l_2 \dots l_{i'} m(D_0)$ is not an exceptional face, then:

$$d_{\mathcal{D}}(\gamma' l_1 l_2 \dots l_{i'} m l(D_0), D_0) = d_{\mathcal{D}}(\gamma' l_1 l_2 \dots l_{i'} m(D_0), D_0) + 1$$

and the word $\gamma' l_1 l_2 \dots l_{i'} m l$ is geodesic. Moreover, as the length of ml is less than or equal to $2g-i'$, the word $\gamma' l_1 l_2 \dots l_{i'} m l$ is not of one of the forms described by lemma 7.4. Therefore, the face $\gamma' l_1 l_2 \dots l_{i'} m l(D_0)$ is not exceptional. This concludes the proof of lemma 7.5. \square

Proof of lemma 7.6. The generating set of the group $\Pi_1(S)$ given by the deck transformations which send the fundamental domain D_1 on a fundamental domain in \mathcal{D} adjacent to D_1 is $\gamma_1 \mathcal{G} \gamma_1^{-1}$. By lemma 7.4, there exists a geodesic word on elements of $\gamma_1 \mathcal{G} \gamma_1^{-1}$ whose $2g$ last letters

$$(\gamma_1 \lambda_{2g}^{-1} \gamma_1^{-1})(\gamma_1 \lambda_{2g-1}^{-1} \gamma_1^{-1}) \dots (\gamma_1 \lambda_1^{-1} \gamma_1^{-1}),$$

where $\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \dots \lambda_{4g} \in \Lambda$, which sends the face D_1 to the face D_0 . Thus, in the group $\Pi_1(S)$, we have the following equality:

$$\gamma_1^{-1} = \gamma_1 \eta^{-1} \lambda_{2g}^{-1} \lambda_{2g-1}^{-1} \dots \lambda_1^{-1} \gamma_1^{-1},$$

where $\eta^{-1} \lambda_{2g}^{-1} \lambda_{2g-1}^{-1} \dots \lambda_1^{-1}$ is a geodesic word on elements of \mathcal{G} . Let γ be the word $\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \dots \lambda_{2g} \eta$. We have then, in the group $\Pi_1(S)$: $\gamma = \gamma_1$. Thus, the geodesic word γ satisfies the required properties. The second point of the lemma comes from the above and from lemma 7.3. \square

Proof of lemma 7.7. Let us denote by $s(D_0)$ and $s'(D_0)$, where s and s' are deck transformations in \mathcal{G} , the faces which are adjacent to the face D_0 and which contain the point \tilde{p} . Suppose that $d_{\mathcal{D}}(D_0, D_1) = l(h)$. If we had $d_{\mathcal{D}}(s(D_0), D_1) = d_{\mathcal{D}}(D_0, D_1) + 1$, then we would have $d_{\mathcal{D}}(D_0, s^{-1}(D_1)) > l(h)$ and the vertex $s^{-1}(\tilde{p})$ of ∂D_0 would satisfy:

$$\tilde{h}(s^{-1}(\tilde{p})) = s^{-1}(\tilde{h}(\tilde{p})) \in s^{-1}(D_1)$$

which is not possible by definition of $l(h)$. Thus, necessarily, we have:

$$d_{\mathcal{D}}(s(D_0), D_1) = d_{\mathcal{D}}(s'(D_0), D_1) = d_{\mathcal{D}}(D_0, D_1) - 1.$$

The face D_0 is then exceptional with respect to D_1 . By lemma 7.4, there exists a word $\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \dots \lambda_{4g}$ in Λ such that:

$$\begin{cases} \gamma = \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \dots \lambda_{2g} \gamma' = \lambda_{4g}^{-1} \dots \lambda_{2g+1}^{-1} \gamma' \\ \gamma(D_0) = D_1 \end{cases}.$$

Moreover, by the same lemma, the point \tilde{p} is common to the faces $\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \dots \lambda_i(D_0)$ and $\lambda_{4g}^{-1} \lambda_{4g-1} \dots \lambda_{4g-i+1}^{-1}(D_0)$ for an integer i between 0 and $2g$. Let i be an integer between 0 and $2g$. The point \tilde{p} is a vertex of the polygon $\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \dots \lambda_i(D_0)$ so the point $\lambda_i^{-1} \lambda_{i-1}^{-1} \dots \lambda_1^{-1}(\tilde{p})$ belongs to the polygon ∂D_0 . Therefore, we have $4g$ pairwise distinct points which are vertices of the polygon ∂D_0 : we obtained this way all the vertices of the polygon ∂D_0 . Moreover, if $i \geq 1$:

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{h}(\lambda_i^{-1} \lambda_{i-1}^{-1} \dots \lambda_1^{-1}(\tilde{p})) \in \lambda_{i+1} \lambda_{i+2} \dots \lambda_{2g} \gamma'(D_0) \\ \tilde{h}(\lambda_{4g-i+1} \lambda_{4g-i+2} \dots \lambda_{4g}(\tilde{p})) \in \lambda_{4g-i}^{-1} \lambda_{4g-i-1}^{-1} \dots \lambda_{2g+1}^{-1} \gamma'(D_0) \end{cases}$$

so the image under the homeomorphism \tilde{h} of the vertices of the polygon ∂D_0 which are distinct from \tilde{p} belong to the interior of fundamental domains D in \mathcal{D} with the following property: the face D_0 is not exceptional with respect to D , by lemma 7.4. This remark implies the converse and the uniqueness of the face D_1 . \square

8 Distortion elements with a fast orbit growth

The aim of this section is the proof of theorem 2.6.

Notice first that it suffices to prove theorem 2.6 for the sequences $(v_n)_{n \geq 1}$ with the following additional properties

1. the sequence $(v_n)_{n \geq 1}$ is strictly increasing;
2. the sequence $(v_{n+1} - v_n)_{n \geq 1}$ is decreasing.

Let us prove this. Suppose we have proved theorem 2.6 for strictly increasing sequences. If $(v_n)_{n \geq 1}$ is any sequence, it suffices to apply the theorem to the sequence $(\sup_{k \leq n} v_k + 1 - \frac{1}{2^n})_{n \geq 1}$ to deduce the general theorem. Suppose now that the theorem is proved only for sequences which satisfy the two properties above. Let us prove that it is then true for any strictly increasing sequence. Let $(v_n)_{n \geq 1}$ be a strictly increasing sequence such that the sequence $(\frac{v_n}{n})_n$ converges to 0. Let A be the convex hull in \mathbb{R}^2 of the set

$$\{(n, t), n \geq 1 \text{ et } t \leq v_n\}$$

and let $w_n = \sup \{t \in \mathbb{R}, (n, t) \in A\}$. The sequence $(w_n)_{n \geq 1}$ satisfies then the two properties above and $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{w_n}{n} = 0$. It suffices then to apply the theorem to this sequence to prove it for the sequence $(v_n)_{n \geq 1}$.

In what follows, we suppose that $(v_n)_{n \geq 1}$ is a sequence which satisfies the hypothesis of theorem 2.6 as well as the two above properties.

Let $\mathbb{A} = \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} \times [-1, 1]$ and let α be the curve $\{0\} \times [-1, 1] \subset \mathbb{A}$. The homeomorphism f in $\text{Homeo}_0(\mathbb{A}, \partial \mathbb{A})$ which we are going to build will satisfy the following property:

$$\exists x \in \mathring{\mathbb{A}}, v_n + \frac{1}{2^n} \geq p_2(\tilde{f}^n(x)) - p_2(x) \geq v_n$$

where $p_2 : \mathbb{R} \times (-1, 1) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ denotes the projection. As f is compactly supported, this guarantee that the property

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \delta(\tilde{f}^n([0, 1] \times [0, 1])) \geq v_n$$

holds. Now, let us consider the following embedding of \mathbb{R} in $\mathring{\mathbb{A}}$:

$$\begin{aligned} L : \mathbb{R} &\rightarrow \mathring{\mathbb{A}} = \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} \times (-1, 1) \\ x &\mapsto (x \bmod 1, g(x)) \end{aligned}$$

where g is a continuous strictly increasing function whose limit as x tends to $+\infty$ is $\frac{1}{2}$ and whose limit as x tends to $-\infty$ is $-\frac{1}{2}$. We identify a tubular neighbourhood T of $L(\mathbb{R})$ with the band $\mathbb{R} \times [-1, 1]$, where the real line \mathbb{R} is identified to the curve $L(\mathbb{R})$ via the map L so that, for any integer j , the path $\{j\} \times [-1, 1]$ is included in α . Let h be a homeomorphism of the line L , identified to \mathbb{R} , with the following properties:

1. the map $x \mapsto h(x) - x$ is decreasing on the interval $[0, +\infty)$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} h(x) - x = 0$;
2. the homeomorphism h is equal to the identity on $(-\infty, -1]$;
3. for any natural numbers i and n , we have: $h^n(i) \notin \mathbb{N}$;
4. for any natural number n , we have: $h^n(0) = v_n + \frac{\epsilon_n}{2^n}$, where ϵ_n is equal to 1 if v_n is an integer and vanishes otherwise.

The " ϵ_n " in the fourth property makes this property compatible with the third one. Let f be the homeomorphism defined on T by:

$$\begin{aligned} f : \mathbb{R} \times [-1, 1] &\rightarrow \mathbb{R} \times [-1, 1] \\ (x, t) &\mapsto ((1 - |t|)h(x) + |t|x, t) \end{aligned}$$

This extends continuously to a homeomorphism in $\text{Homeo}_0(\mathbb{A}, \partial\mathbb{A})$ that we denote by f by abuse. This extension is possible thanks to the fifth property satisfied by h which makes sure that the homeomorphism f is close to the identity when we are close to the circle $\mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} \times \{\frac{1}{2}\}$. The third property satisfied by h makes sure that, for any nonnegative integers i, j and n , the curve $f^n(\{i\} \times (-1, 1))$ is transverse to the curve $\{j\} \times (-1, 1)$. For any curve β in the annulus \mathbb{A} , let $l(\beta, \alpha)$ be the number of connected components of $\Pi^{-1}(\alpha)$ met by a lift of β . In order to prove that the homeomorphism f is a distorsion element, the crucial proposition is the following:

Proposition 8.1. *Let l be a positive integer and let $\lambda_l = l(f^l(\alpha), \alpha)$. There exist two homeomorphisms g_1 and g_2 in $\text{Homeo}_0(\mathbb{A}, \partial\mathbb{A})$ supported respectively in the complementary of α and in a tubular neighbourhood of α such that:*

$$l((g_2 \circ g_1)^{\lambda_l - 1}(f^l(\alpha)), \alpha) = 1.$$

Let us see first why this property implies theorem 2.6.

Proof of theorem 2.6. Let \mathcal{U} be the open cover of \mathbb{A} built at the beginning of section 5. By lemma 5.2, we have:

$$\text{Frag}_{\mathcal{U}}(g_1) \leq 6$$

and

$$\text{Frag}_{\mathcal{U}}(g_2) \leq 6.$$

Remarque Looking closely at the proof of lemma 5.2, we can see that the upper bound can be replaced with 3.

By lemma 5.2, we have:

$$\text{Frag}_{\mathcal{U}}((g_2 \circ g_1)^{\lambda_l - 1} \circ f^l) \leq 6.$$

Recall that $a_l = a_{\mathcal{U}}(f^l)$ is the minimum of the $m \log(k)$ where there exists a family $(h_i)_{1 \leq i \leq m}$ of homeomorphisms which are each supported in one of the open sets of \mathcal{U} such that $f^l = h_1 \circ h_2 \circ \dots \circ h_m$ and the cardinality of the set $\{h_p, 1 \leq p \leq m\}$ is k . So, for any positive integer l :

$$a_l \leq (12\lambda_l - 6) \log(18).$$

But:

$$\frac{\lambda_l}{l} = \frac{l(f^l(\alpha), \alpha)}{l} \leq \frac{v_l + \frac{1}{2l}}{l},$$

where the left-hand side of the inequality converges to 0. Therefore, the sequence $(\frac{\lambda_l}{l})_{l \in \mathbb{N} - \{0\}}$ converges to 0. By proposition 4.1, the homeomorphism f is a distortion element in $\text{Homeo}_0(\mathbb{A}, \partial\mathbb{A})$. Notice that, here, the use of proposition 4.1 is crucial as the hypothesis

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\text{Frag}_{\mathcal{U}}(f^n). \log(\text{Frag}_{\mathcal{U}}(f^n))}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\lambda_n}{n} = 0$$

of theorem 2.5 does not necessarily hold. \square

Proof of proposition 8.1. Let $g = f^l$ and $\lambda = \lambda_l = l(f^l(\alpha), \alpha)$. In what follows, everything will take place in the tubular neighbourhood T of the line L which is identified to $\mathbb{R} \times [-1, 1]$. Therefore, we can "forget" the annulus \mathbb{A} . Let us give briefly the idea of the proof which follows. As the curve $g(\{0\} \times (-1, 1))$ has length λ with respect to α , we have no choice: in the product $(g_2 \circ g_1)^{\lambda-1}$, each factor must push this curve to the left and it must pass a curve of the form $\{i\} \times (-1, 1)$ at each step (under the action of each factor $g_2 \circ g_1$). The curves $g(\{i\} \times (-1, 1))$ are less dilated and must come back to their places in λ steps also. We must then "make them wait" so that they do not come back too fast: if they come back before the time λ , they go too far to the left, which we want to avoid. On figure 14, we represented the action of $g_2 \circ g_1$ on $g(\alpha)$ on an example.

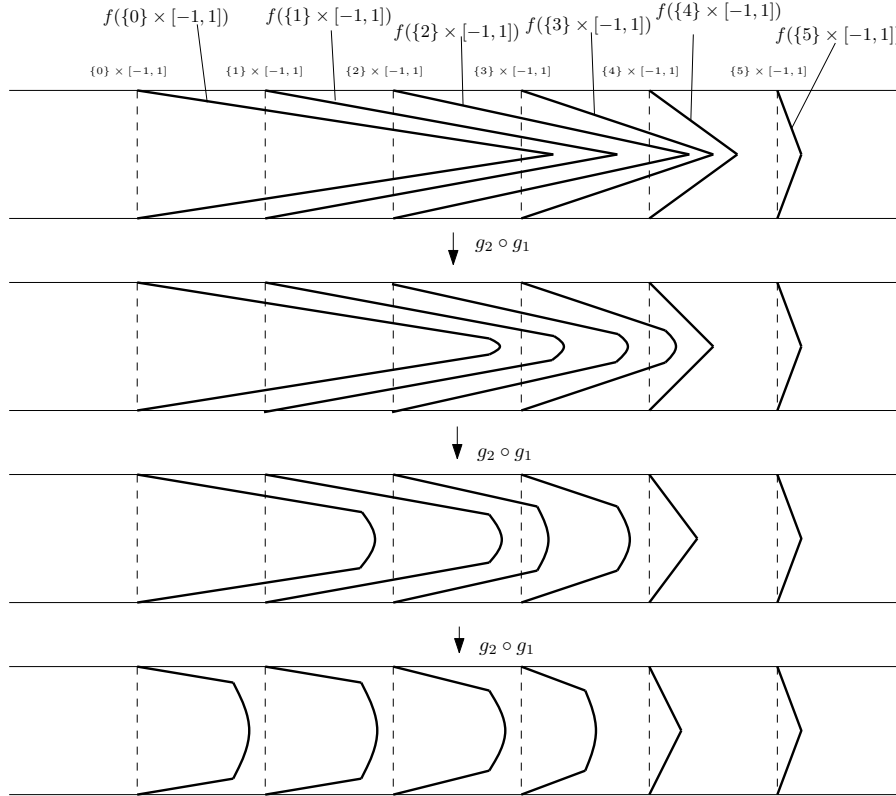


Figure 14: The action of $g_2 \circ g_1$

Let N be the minimal nonnegative integer such that

$$g(N, 0) \in [N, N+1) \times \{0\} \subset \mathbb{R} \times [-1, 1] \subset \mathbb{A}.$$

In the case of figure 14, this integer is equal to 4, for instance. Let us take a real number ϵ in $(0, \frac{1}{2})$ such that, for any integer i in $[0, N]$, any connected component of $g(\alpha) \cap ([i - \epsilon, i + \epsilon] \times [-1, 1] - g(\{i\} \times (-1, 1)))$ joins the two boundary components of $[i - \epsilon, i + \epsilon] \times (-1, 1)$. The transversality property satisfied by

f enables to find such a real number ϵ . Let $\eta > 0$ such that, for any integer i in $[0, N]$, any connected component of

$$g(\alpha) \cap [i + \frac{\epsilon}{4}, i + 1 - \frac{\epsilon}{4}] \times [-1, 1]$$

is included in:

$$[i + \frac{\epsilon}{4}, i + 1 - \frac{\epsilon}{4}] \times (-1 + \eta, 1 - \eta).$$

Let us start with the construction of the homeomorphism g_2 . Let g_2 be a homeomorphism with the following properties:

1. the homeomorphism g_2 is supported in $\bigcup_{0 \leq i \leq N} (i - \epsilon, i + \epsilon) \times (-1, 1)$;
2. if P_i denotes the connected component of $[i - \epsilon, i + \epsilon] \times [-1, 1] - g(\{i\} \times [-1, 1])$ which contains $\{i - \epsilon\} \times [-1, 1]$ and K_i denotes a topological closed disc included in P_i which contains the connected components of

$$(g(\alpha) \cap [i - \epsilon, i + \frac{\epsilon}{2}] \times (-1, 1)) - g(\{i\} \times [-1, 1]),$$

we have:

$$\forall i, g_2(K_i) \subset [i - \epsilon, i - \frac{\epsilon}{2}] \times (-1 + \eta, 1 - \eta);$$

3. the homeomorphism g_2 globally preserves each connected component of $g(\alpha) \cap [i - \epsilon, i + \epsilon] \times (-1, 1)$.

Before defining g_1 , we first need to build a sequence of integers $(n_i)_{0 \leq i \leq N}$. For an integer i between 0 and N , let:

$$A_i = \left\{ j \in \mathbb{N} \cap [0, N], \begin{cases} g(\{j\} \times [-1, 1]) \cap \{i\} \times [-1, 1] \neq \emptyset \\ g(\{j\} \times [-1, 1]) \cap \{i + 1\} \times [-1, 1] = \emptyset \end{cases} \right\}.$$

Let $i_0 = \max \{i, \{i\} \times [-1, 1] \cap g(\{0\} \times (-1, 1)) \neq \emptyset\}$. The sets $A_0, A_1, \dots, A_{i_0-1}$ are all empty but we are going to see that, for any integer $N \geq m \geq i_0$, the set A_m is nonempty. In the case of figure 14, the sets A_0, A_1 and A_2 are empty, $A_3 = \{0, 1\}$ and $A_4 = \{2, 3, 4\}$. More generally, the family $(A_{i_0}, A_{i_0+1}, \dots, A_N)$ is a partition of $\{0, 1, \dots, N\}$ which is ordered in the sense where, if $i_0 \leq m \leq m' \leq N$, then any integer in A_m is smaller than any integer in $A_{m'}$. Let us prove that if, for an integer i between 0 and $N - 1$, the set A_i is nonempty, then the set A_{i+1} is nonempty. Notice that, for an integer j in the interval $[0, N]$:

$$l(g(\{j\} \times (-1, 1)), \alpha) = \lfloor h^l(j) \rfloor - j + 1$$

by construction of f . As the map $x \mapsto h^l(x) - x$ is decreasing by construction of h , then the map

$$j \mapsto l(g(\{j\} \times (-1, 1)), \alpha)$$

is decreasing on $[0, N] \cap \mathbb{N}$. In particular, $i_0 = \lambda - 1$. Let $j = \max(A_i)$. As

$$l(g(\{j + 1\} \times (-1, 1)), \alpha) \leq l(g(\{j\} \times (-1, 1)), \alpha),$$

then the curve $g(\{j + 1\} \times (-1, 1))$ does not meet the curve $\{i + 2\} \times [-1, 1]$ so the integer $j + 1$ belongs to A_{i+1} which is nonempty. For any integer i between i_0 and N , let

$$A_i = \{j(i), j(i) + 1, \dots, j(i + 1) - 1\}.$$

We define by induction a finite sequence of integers $(n_i)_{0 \leq i \leq N}$:

- if $i < i_0$, we let $n_i = 1$.
- otherwise, assuming that the n_k 's, for $k < i$, have been defined, we let

$$n_i = \lambda - \sum_{k=j(i+1)-1}^{i-1} n_k.$$

The integer n_i will represent the number of iterations of $g_2 \circ g_1$ necessary for a curve close to $\{i + 1\} \times (-1, 1)$ to cross the curve $\{i\} \times (-1, 1)$. For $0 \leq j \leq N$, let $i(j)$ be the unique integer such that $j \in A_{i(j)}$. After a number of iterations of $g_2 \circ g_1$ which is less than or equal to $n_{i(j)}$, the curve $g(\{j\} \times (-1, 1))$ will cross $\{i(j)\} \times (-1, 1)$ then, after $n_{i(j)-1}$ iterations, it will cross the curve $\{i(j) - 1\} \times (-1, 1)$ and so on... For

instance, in the case of figure 14, we have $n_0 = n_1 = n_2 = 1$, $n_3 = 2$ and $n_4 = 4$. Let us prove by induction that, for any integer $i \geq i_0$:

$$\sum_{k=j(i)}^{i-1} n_k < \lambda.$$

This will prove also that the integers n_i are positive. If $i = i_0$, then, for $j < i_0$, the set A_j is empty and we have:

$$l(g(\{0\} \times [-1, 1]), \alpha) = i_0 + 1 \leq \lambda$$

by definition of λ . Thus:

$$\lambda - \sum_{k=0}^{i_0-1} n_k = \lambda - i_0 > 0$$

and the property holds for $i = i_0$. Suppose that the property holds for k between i_0 and i given between 0 and $N - 1$. We then have:

$$\sum_{k=j(i+1)}^i n_k = \lambda - \sum_{k=j(i+1)-1}^{i-1} n_k + \sum_{k=j(i+1)}^{i-1} n_k = \lambda - n_{j(i+1)-1} < \lambda$$

because $n_{j(i+1)-1} > 0$ by induction hypothesis. The property is proved.

For an integer j between 0 and N , notice that, by construction, the connected components of

$$g(\{j\} \times [-1, 1]) \cap \bigcup_{0 \leq i \leq N} [i + \frac{\epsilon}{4}, i + 1 - \frac{\epsilon}{4}] \times (-1, 1)$$

join each two distinct connected components of the boundary of

$$\bigcup_{0 \leq i \leq N} [i + \frac{\epsilon}{4}, i + 1 - \frac{\epsilon}{4}] \times (-1, 1)$$

except one (which corresponds to the maximal integer i) which we will denote by C_j . Let $i(j)$ be the unique integer such that the integer j belongs to $A_{i(j)}$. Then:

$$C_j \subset [i(j) + \frac{\epsilon}{4}, i(j) + 1 - \frac{\epsilon}{4}] \times (-1, 1).$$

Now, we can build an appropriate homeomorphism g_1 . Let g_1 be a homeomorphism which is supported in

$$\bigcup_{0 \leq i \leq N} (i + \frac{\epsilon}{4}, i + 1 - \frac{\epsilon}{4}) \times [-1, 1] \subset \mathbb{R} \times [-1, 1] \subset \mathbb{A}$$

and which satisfies the following properties for any integer i between 0 and N :

1. the homeomorphism g_1 globally preserves each of the connected components of $g(\alpha) \cap [i + \frac{\epsilon}{4}, i + 1 - \frac{\epsilon}{4}] \times [-1, 1]$ which join the boundary components of $[i + \frac{\epsilon}{4}, i + 1 - \frac{\epsilon}{4}] \times (-1, 1)$;
2. for any integer j in A_i and any integer $r < \lambda - \sum_{k=j}^{i-1} n_k$, we have

$$g_1^r(C_j) \cap (i - \epsilon, i + \epsilon) \times [-1, 1] = C_j \cap (i - \epsilon, i + \epsilon) \times [-1, 1];$$

3. for any integer j in A_i , the following inclusion holds:

$$g_1^{\lambda - \sum_{k=j}^{i-1} n_k}(C_j) \subset K_i$$

(notice that these properties are compatible as $\lambda - \sum_{k=j}^{i-1} n_k$ increases with j and, moreover, $\lambda - \sum_{k=j}^{i-1} n_k \leq n_i$ by definition of n_i);

4. the following inclusion holds:

$$g_1^{n_i}([i + \frac{\epsilon}{4}, i + 1 - \frac{\epsilon}{2}] \times (-1 + \eta, 1 - \eta)) \subset [i + \frac{\epsilon}{4}, i + \frac{\epsilon}{2}] \times (-1 + \eta, 1 - \eta) \cap K_i;$$

5. for any connected component C of $g(\alpha) \cap [i + \frac{\epsilon}{4}, i + 1 - \epsilon] \times (-1, 1)$ which joins the two boundary components of $[i + \frac{\epsilon}{4}, i + 1 - \epsilon] \times (-1, 1)$, we have:

$$\forall r < n_i, g_1^r(C) \cap (i - \epsilon, i + \epsilon) \times [-1, 1] = C \cap (i - \epsilon, i + \epsilon) \times [-1, 1];$$

6. for any integer $r < n_i$, the set $g_1^r([i + 1 - \epsilon, i + 1 - \frac{\epsilon}{4}] \times [-1, 1])$ does not meet the square $[i, i + \epsilon] \times [-1, 1]$.

The second and the third above properties give the speeds with which we push back the components C_j : the thirs property means that the piece C_j is pushed back in a K_i after time $\lambda - \sum_{k=j+1}^{i-1} n_k$ but the second condition implies that it cannot be pushed back before this time. The properties 4, 5 et 6 give the exact time necessary to cross $[i, i + 1] \times (-1, 1)$.

Now, we prove that, for homeomorphisms g_1 and g_2 with the properties given above, we have:

$$l((g_2 \circ g_1)^{\lambda-1}(g(\alpha)), \alpha) = 1.$$

Let j be an integer between 0 and N and let $i = i(j)$. We denote by α_j the curve $\{j\} \times [-1, 1]$. Let us prove that, for any $j' \in [j - 1, i - 1]$ and any $\lambda - \sum_{k=j}^{j'} n_k > r \geq \lambda - \sum_{k=j}^{j'+1} n_k$, we have:

$$l((g_2 \circ g_1)^r \circ g(\alpha_j), \alpha) = l(g(\alpha_j), \alpha) - (i - j' - 1).$$

By the two first properties satisfied by g_1 and the third property satisfied by g_2 , we have, for any positive integer r which is less than $\lambda - \sum_{k=j}^{i-1} n_k$:

$$\begin{cases} (g_2 \circ g_1)^r(g(\alpha_j) \cap [0, i + \epsilon] \times [-1, 1]) = g(\alpha_j) \cap [0, i + \epsilon] \times [-1, 1] \\ (g_2 \circ g_1)^r(g(\alpha_j)) = g_1^r(g(\alpha_j)) \end{cases}.$$

This implies the above property for $j' = i - 1$. Therefore:

$$g_1 \circ (g_2 \circ g_1)^{\lambda - \sum_{k=j}^{i-1} n_k - 1} \circ g(\alpha_j) = g_1^{\lambda - \sum_{k=j}^{i-1} n_k} (g(\alpha_j)).$$

The third property satisfied by the homeomorphism g_1 implies that the intersection of the above set with $[i - \epsilon, +\infty) \times [-1, 1]$ is included in K_i . Therefore, the second property satisfied by the homeomorphism g_2 implies that:

$$(g_2 \circ g_1)^{\lambda - \sum_{k=j}^{i-1} n_k} \circ g(\alpha_j) \subset [j, i - \frac{\epsilon}{2}] \times [-1 + \eta, 1 - \eta].$$

All the extremal part of the curve has been put back in $[i - \epsilon, i - \frac{\epsilon}{2}] \times (-1, 1)$. The remainder has not moved. Indeed:

$$(g_2 \circ g_1)^{\lambda - \sum_{k=j}^{i-1} n_k} (g(\alpha_j) \cap [j, i - \epsilon] \times [-1, 1]) = g(\alpha_j) \cap [j, i - \epsilon] \times [-1, 1]$$

and:

$$\begin{aligned} l((g_2 \circ g_1)^{\lambda - \sum_{k=j}^{i-1} n_k} \circ g(\alpha_j), \alpha) &= i - j \\ &= l(g(\alpha_j), \alpha) - 1. \end{aligned}$$

It suffices now to iterate the proof we just made to conclude. Suppose that, for an integer j' between $j + 1$ and $i - 1$, we have:

$$\begin{cases} (g_2 \circ g_1)^{\lambda - \sum_{k=j}^{j'} n_k} \circ g(\alpha_j) \subset [j, j' + 1 - \frac{\epsilon}{2}] \times (-1 + \eta, 1 - \eta) \\ (g_2 \circ g_1)^{\lambda - \sum_{k=j}^{j'} n_k} (g(\alpha_j) \cap [j, j' + 1 - \epsilon] \times [-1, 1]) = g(\alpha_j) \cap [j, j' + 1 - \epsilon] \times [-1, 1] \end{cases}.$$

We saw that this property holds for $j' = i - 1$. Supposing that this property holds for an integer j' , we prove now that it holds for the integer $j' - 1$ and also that, under this hypothesis, for $\lambda - \sum_{k=j}^{j'-1} n_k > r > \lambda - \sum_{k=j}^{j'} n_k$, we have:

$$l((g_2 \circ g_1)^r \circ g(\alpha_j), \alpha) = l(g(\alpha_j), \alpha) - (i - j');$$

By the fifth and the sixth properties satisfied by the homeomorphism g_1 and the third property satisfied by the homeomorphism g_2 , we have, for any integer $0 \leq r < n_{j'}$:

$$(g_2 \circ g_1)^r \circ (g_2 \circ g_1)^{\lambda - \sum_{k=j}^{j'} n_k} (g(\alpha_j) \cap [0, j' + \epsilon] \times [-1, 1]) = g(\alpha_j) \cap [0, j' + \epsilon] \times [-1, 1]$$

and

$$(g_2 \circ g_1)^r \circ (g_2 \circ g_1)^{\lambda - \sum_{k=j}^{j'} n_k} \circ g(\alpha_j) = g_1^r (g_2 \circ g_1)^{\lambda - \sum_{k=j}^{j'} n_k} (g(\alpha_j)).$$

Therefore, we have:

$$g_1 \circ (g_2 \circ g_1)^{n_{j'-1}} \circ (g_2 \circ g_1)^{\lambda - \sum_{k=j}^{j'} n_k} (g(\alpha_j)) = g_1^{n_{j'}} (g_2 \circ g_1)^{\lambda - \sum_{k=j}^{j'} n_k} (g(\alpha_j))$$

so, by the fourth property satisfied by the homeomorphism g_1 , the intersection of this set with $[j' + \epsilon, +\infty) \times [-1, 1]$ is included in the set $K_{j'}$. By the second property satisfied by the homeomorphism g_2 , we have then:

$$(g_2 \circ g_1)^{n_j} \circ (g_2 \circ g_1)^{\lambda - \sum_{k=j}^{j'} n_k} \circ g(\alpha_j) \subset [j, j' - \frac{\epsilon}{2}] \times (-1 + \eta, 1 - \eta)$$

and, moreover:

$$(g_2 \circ g_1)^{n_{j'}} \circ (g_2 \circ g_1)^{\lambda - \sum_{k=j}^{j'-1} n_k} (g(\alpha_j) \cap [j, j' - \epsilon] \times [-1, 1]) = g(\alpha_j) \cap [j, j' - \epsilon] \times [-1, 1].$$

This concludes the induction. We prove then, as before, that, for any $\lambda > r > \lambda - n_j$, we have:

$$(g_2 \circ g_1)^r \circ g(\alpha_j) = g_1^{r - \lambda + n_j} (g_2 \circ g_1)^{\lambda - n_j} (g(\alpha_j)).$$

which implies that:

$$l((g_2 \circ g_1)^{\lambda-1} \circ g(\alpha_j), \alpha) = 1,$$

what we wanted to prove. \square

9 Generalization of the results

In this section, we will briefly generalize the results in two directions. First, we could look at other growth speeds of words than the linear speed. Moreover, we can also consider finite families of elements instead of looking at one element and define a notion of distortion for this situation. The results are analogous to those we stated before. In what follows, let $(w_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a sequence of positive real numbers which tends to $+\infty$. Let us start with a definition:

Definition 9.1. Let G be a group and g be an element of G . The element g is said to be $(w_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ -distorted in G if and only if there exists a finite set \mathcal{G} in G such that:

- the element g belongs to the group generated by \mathcal{G} ;
- the limit inferior of the sequence $(\frac{l_{\mathcal{G}}(g^n)}{w_n})$ is 0.

This notion of distortion is interesting only if $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{w_n}{n} = +\infty$: in this case, any element of G is $(w_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ -distorted. Moreover, this notion depends only on the equivalence class of $(w_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ for the following equivalence relation:

$$(\omega_n) \equiv (\xi_n) \Leftrightarrow \exists C > 0, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \frac{1}{C} \xi_n \leq \omega_n \leq C \xi_n.$$

We can then show the following theorems:

Proposition 9.1. *Let D , be a fundamental domain of \tilde{S} for the action of $\Pi_1(S)$.*

If a homeomorphism f in $\text{Homeo}_0(S)$ (respectively in $\text{Homeo}_0(S, \partial S)$) is $(w_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ -distorted in $\text{Homeo}_0(S)$ (respectively in $\text{Homeo}_0(S, \partial S)$), then:

$$\liminf_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\delta(\tilde{f}^n(D))}{w_n} = 0.$$

Theorem 9.2. *Let f be a homeomorphism in $\text{Homeo}_0(S)$ (respectively in $\text{Homeo}_0(S, \partial S)$). If:*

$$\liminf_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\delta(\tilde{f}^n(D)) \log(\delta(\tilde{f}^n(D)))}{w_n} = 0,$$

then f is $(w_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ -distorted in $\text{Homeo}_0(S)$ (respectively in $\text{Homeo}_0(S, \partial S)$).

Theorem 9.3. *Let $(v_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a sequence of positive real numbers such that: $\liminf_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{v_n}{w_n} = 0$. Then there exists a homeomorphism f in $\text{Homeo}_0(\mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} \times [0, 1], \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} \times \{0, 1\})$ such that:*

1. $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \delta(\tilde{f}^n([0, 1] \times [0, 1])) \geq v_n$;
2. *the homeomorphism f is $(w_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ -distorted in $\text{Homeo}_0(\mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} \times [0, 1], \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} \times \{0, 1\})$.*

For any positive integer k , we denote by \mathbb{F}_k the free group on k generators. Let a_1, a_2, \dots, a_k be the standard generators of this group and A be the set of these generators.

Definition 9.2. *Let G be a group generated by a finite set \mathcal{G} . A k -tuple (f_1, f_2, \dots, f_k) is said to be distorted if the map $\mathbb{F}_k \rightarrow G$ which sends the generator a_k on f_k is not a quasi-isometry for the distances d_A and d_G . More generally, for any group G , a k -tuple (f_1, f_2, \dots, f_k) is said to be distorted if there exists a subgroup of G which is finitely generated, which contains the elements f_i and in which this k -tuple is distorted.*

One can then prove the following theorem for a compact surface S :

Theorem 9.4. *Let D be a fundamental domain of \tilde{S} for the action of $\Pi_1(S)$. Let (f_1, f_2, \dots, f_k) be a k -tuple of homeomorphisms of S . Suppose that there exists a sequence of words $(m_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ on the f_i 's whose sequence of lengths $(l(m_n))_n$ tend to $+\infty$ such that:*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\delta(m_n(D)) \log(\delta(m_n(D)))}{l(m_n)} = 0.$$

Then the k -tuple (f_1, f_2, \dots, f_k) is distorted.

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